

Outline of the Student Exchange System in Japan



2006

Student Services Division, Higher Education Bureau
Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan (MEXT)

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The Objectives of Student Exchange

(To promote mutual understanding between Japan and foreign countries and build human networks)

Student interchange, through the hosting and sending of students, plays a significant role in promoting mutual understanding and building strong human networks between Japan and foreign countries. Such networks will become increasingly important in a globalizing economy and society. In particular, international students who return to their home country are a valuable resource. They serve as a bridge between their country and Japan and help create a human network on which Japan can build stable international relations.

(To nurture Japanese students with a global outlook and shape an open vibrant society)

Studying abroad provides Japanese students with opportunities for study and research which can satisfy their diverse needs. This means dedicating one's time and energy to studying in an international competitive environment will lead to nurture Japanese leaders who will be able to serve in an international community.

Furthermore, student exchange will give Japanese people increased opportunity to meet international students and to become aware of different values and customs. It is hoped that this will create a vibrant society open to the global community.

(To internationalize Japanese universities and increase their international competitiveness)

Hosting international students and sending their students abroad will challenge Japanese institutions to improve their academic content and its level from a global viewpoint. Moreover, it leads to a more internationally applicable and relevant education at the institutions and will boost their international competitiveness.

(To make an intellectual contribution to the international community)

Hosting international students means training human resources and making an intellectual contribution to the world. Furthermore, it means gathering knowledge from around the world and creating an intellectual resource which can be shared globally. Once overseas students return home and play active leadership roles in their country, they will be increasing the intellectual presence of Japan in the international community.



1 Development of new international student exchange policies

In 1983 MEXT (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology) presented the "Plan to Accept 100,000 International Students". The purpose of this plan was to accept the corresponding number of international students in the early 21st century. In accordance with this plan, MEXT has worked to improve measures to host international students, starting prior to their arrival in Japan and continuing on after their return to their home country.

As a result, the number of international students studying at universities and other institutions, which was approximately 10,000 at the time the plan was prepared in 1983, increased to approximately 110,000 in 2003, surpassing the goal of 100,000. Furthermore, the number grew to an all-time high of approximately 120,000 in 2005.

Under these circumstances, in November 2002 the Central Council for Education met to discuss a new student exchange policy. It was at this meeting that the report entitled "Development of New Policies for International Student

Exchanges" was prepared. The report includes the following points as basic guidelines for the new student exchange policy.

- 1) Promote both the hosting and sending of students and emphasize reciprocal exchange instead of concentrating on the hosting of international students as in the past.
- 2) Attract quality students and improve the hosting framework.
- 3) Administer the policies in a comprehensive way with the Japan Student Services Organization playing a central role.

In accordance with the report, MEXT aims to further promote student exchange by:

 - 1) Improving acceptance procedures for government scholarship students and other source or self financed students such as providing honors scholarships to improve the support system for overseas students, as well as
 - 2) Promoting projects such as the promotion of long-term and short-term study abroad programs to further support study abroad opportunities for Japanese students.

2 Acceptance of international students in major countries

International exchanges have increased to the point where more than 1.6 million students around the world are now studying abroad. Developed countries such as the U.S., the U.K., Germany and France accept a great number of international students. Although the number of international students in Japan

has increased steadily, the percentage of international students among the total enrollment in institutions for higher education in Japan is only 3.3%, remaining far short of international standards.

| Country \ Category | U.S.A. | U.K. | Germany | France | Australia | Japan |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Students enrolled (unit: thousands) in institutions of higher education *1 | 9,010 (15,312) | 1,386 | 1,799 | 2,175 | 945 | 3,656 |
| International students (number of acceptance) *2 | 565,039 (2004) | 344,335 (2004) | 246,334 (2003) | 255,589 (2004) | 228,555 (2004) | 121,812 (2005) |
| International students on government scholarship *3 | 3,361 (2004) | 6,245 (2004) | 5,195 (2003) | 10,938 (2004) | 3,108 (2004) | 9,891 (2005) |
| Percentage of international students (number of acceptance) enrolled in institutions of higher educations (%) | 6.3 | 24.8 | 13.7 | 11.2 | 24.1 | 3.3 |

*1 Source: MEXT (Except data on Australia). U.S. figures in parentheses include part-time students. Figures for the U.S. and Germany are as of 2000; U.K. and France, as of 2002; Japan, as of 2005; and Australia, as of 2004 (Source: AVCC).

*2 Source: U.S.: IIE "OPEN DOORS"; U.K.: HESA "Students in Higher Education Institutions 2004/05"; Germany: Federal Statistics Bureau; France: Ministry of Education "Note d'information"; Australia: DEST; Japan: MEXT.

*3 Source: U.S.: IIE "OPEN DOORS"; U.K.: British Council; Germany: DAAD; France: French Embassy in Japan; Australia: Department of Education, Science and Training; Japan: MEXT.

3 Development of new policies for international student exchanges

-- Expanding and improving the quality of international student exchange -- An outline of the report submitted by the Central Council for Education

Introduction

- To map out measures that should be implemented over the next 5 years.
- An increase of at least 30,000 in the number of international students coming to Japan is expected during this time.

1. Objectives of student exchange (philosophy)

- To promote mutual understanding between Japan and foreign countries and build human networks.
- To nurture Japanese students with a global outlook and shape an open vibrant society.
- To internationalize Japanese universities and increase their international competitiveness.
- To make an intellectual contribution to the international community.

2. Current status of student exchange and accompanying challenges

- The number of accepted international students and that of dispatched Japanese students have increased steadily, but the level still falls short of international standards.
 - Enrollment

| | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|--|
| Accepted international students | 109,508 (2003) | |
| | ←10,428 (1983) | |
| Dispatched Japanese students | 76,464 (2000) | |
| | ←18,066 (1983) | |
 - Percentage of international students

| | | |
|---------------------|------------|-------------|
| Accepted students | Japan 2.6% | France 7.6% |
| Dispatched students | Japan 1.5% | France 2.6% |
- At present, emphasis is primarily on accepting international students; support for Japanese citizens to study overseas is insufficient.
- The framework to accept international students at universities has been unable to respond to the rapid increase in the number of international students. There is a growing concern over the quality of international students, and the issue of illegal work by students has surfaced.
 - The number of international students doubled from 51,298 in 1998 to 109,508 in 2003.

3. Basic guidelines of the new student exchange policy

- Further exchange in terms of both acceptance and dispatch of students will be promoted.
- Respective universities are expected to play a more active role in the promotion of international student exchange.
- Overseas study of Japanese citizens will be supported.
- Attention will be paid to attracting quality international students and improving the framework for their acceptance.
- Support system for international students and universities will be enhanced through various measures, such as the establishment of the Japan Student Services Organization.

4. Implementation of specific measures

(1) Improvement in host universities and in their international competitiveness

- Clear policies for the acceptance of international students and dispatch of Japanese students and establishment of relevant frameworks in universities.
- Internationally attractive education and research activities and provision of a wider range of educational programs to meet international students' needs.
- Careful verification of the purpose of study in Japan and proper

assessment of academic capabilities to prevent imprudent acceptance of international students.

- Responsible management of international students, including thorough guidance for students who demonstrate poor academic performance.
 - Third-party assessment of the acceptance framework at respective universities.
- ##### (2) Support for overseas study satisfying diverse educational and research needs
- Improved information and consultation services concerning study abroad.
 - Long-term study abroad programs to enable students to obtain degrees from overseas universities, which provide leading-edge educational and research activities.
 - Scholarship loan programs.
 - Reinforced support for short-term overseas study by Japanese citizens.
- ##### (3) Improvement in systematic support for the acceptance of international students
- Focus on the quality of international students.
 - Gathering and distributing information on overseas educational and international student placement organizations.
 - Reinforced collaboration and cooperation of related ministries.
 - Improved and increased support system for international students with the Japan Student Services Organization playing a central role.
 - Scholarships for international students; events for cultural exchange events at accommodations for international students; various training programs.
 - Improved information and consultation services concerning study in Japan for students overseas.
 - Improvement in the content of the Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students and promotion of pre-arrival admissions.
 - Increased implementation of the examination in overseas locations.
 - Consideration to making English one of the exam subjects.
 - Improvement of the Japanese government scholarship student program
 - Ensure that a certain percentage of the international students are financed by the Japanese government.
 - Review of the proportion of the different types of international students, i.e., those with embassy recommendations, those with university recommendations, and those recommended following screening in Japan.
 - Termination of scholarship for students who demonstrate poor academic performance.
 - Improvement and reinforcement of the support system for other source or self financed students
 - Improvement of the Honors Scholarship and increased utilization of the Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students.
 - Improved support for private schools that offer tuition reductions/exemptions.
- ##### (4) Promotion of overseas study for upper secondary school students
- Increase both the number of accepted students and that of dispatched students.
 - Promote dispatch of students to a variety of countries, including countries in Asia.
 - Increase the number of schools and host families for international students.
 - Increase the opportunity for upper secondary school teachers

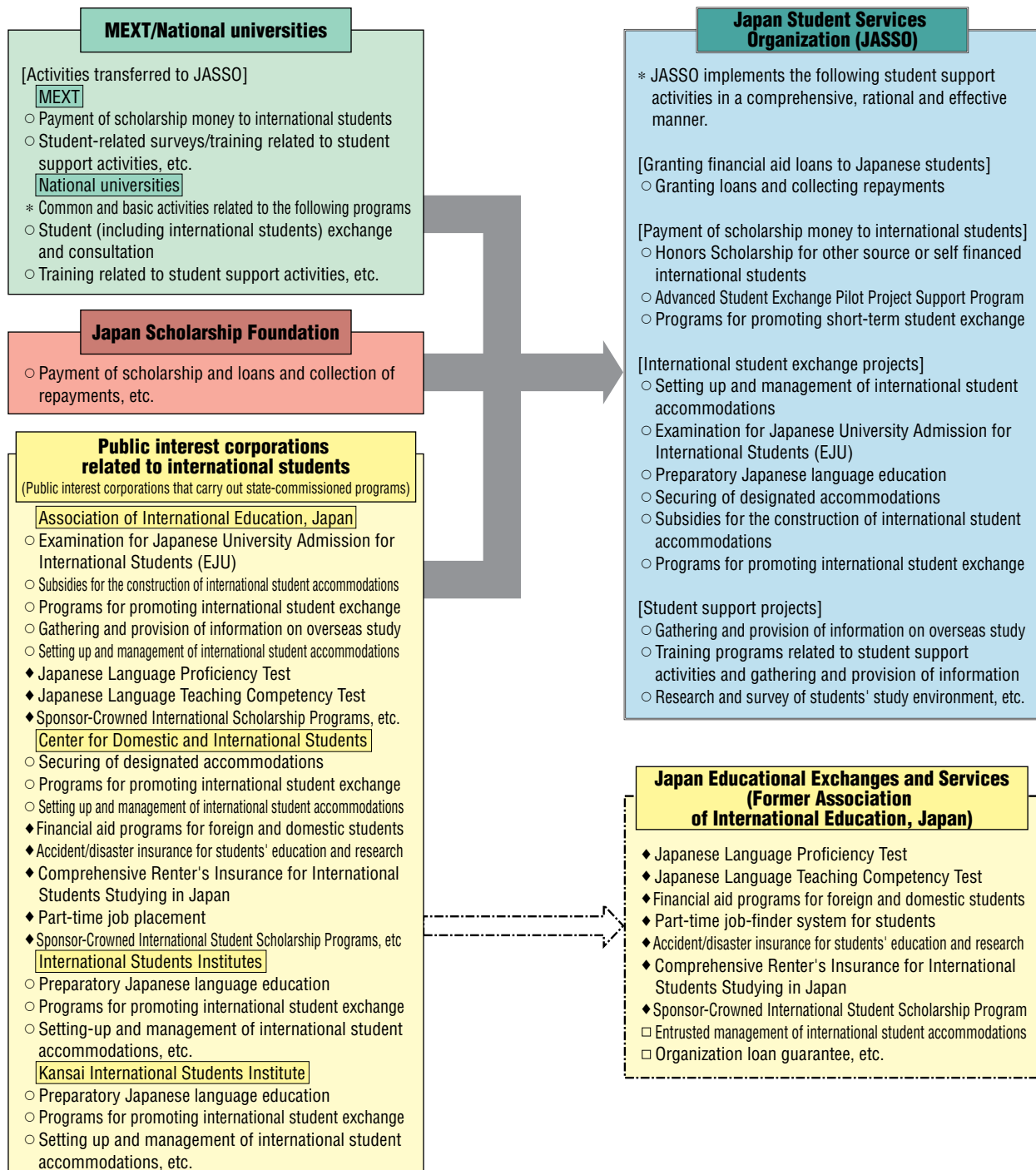
4 Establishment of the Japan Student Services Organization

In April 2004, the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO), an independent administrative institution, was established for the purpose of providing comprehensive support to students and help them during their stay in a foreign land. JASSO's responsibilities include; 1.) the assembling and reorganization of the scholarship loan programs for Japanese students (implemented by the Japan Scholarship Foundation), 2.) international student-related exchange programs (implemented by public interest corporations, including the Association of

International Education, Japan, the Center for Domestic and International Students, the International Students Institutes, and the Kansai International Students Institute), and 3.) scholarship programs for international students (implemented by the Japanese government, i.e., by MEXT and national universities).

Part of the programs previously carried out by the above public interest corporations, including accident/disaster insurance for students' education and research, is now implemented by the Japan Educational Exchanges and Services.

Outline of the transfer of programs following the establishment of the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO)

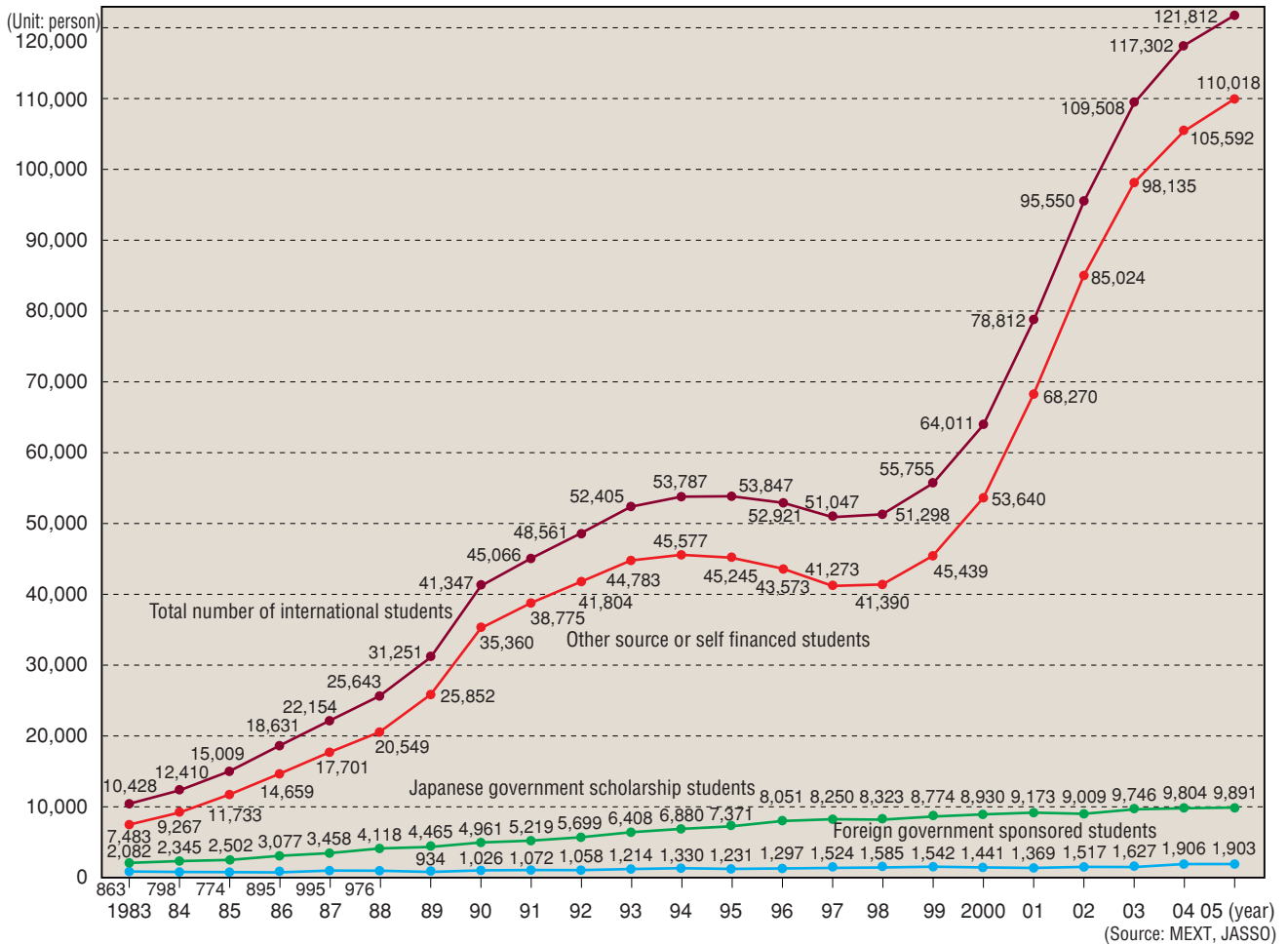


International student enrollment attending Japanese institutions of higher education reached 121,812 as of May 1, 2005, an increase of 4,510 (3.8%) from 2004. About 90% of the students came from other Asian countries due to the geographical and cultural factors of Japan.

The enrollment at Japanese language schools increased by 9,519 (26.9%) over the previous year and reached a total of 25,860 as of July 1, 2005. Students from China, South Korea, and Taiwan account for approximately 80% of these students.

1 Trends in international student enrollment in Japan

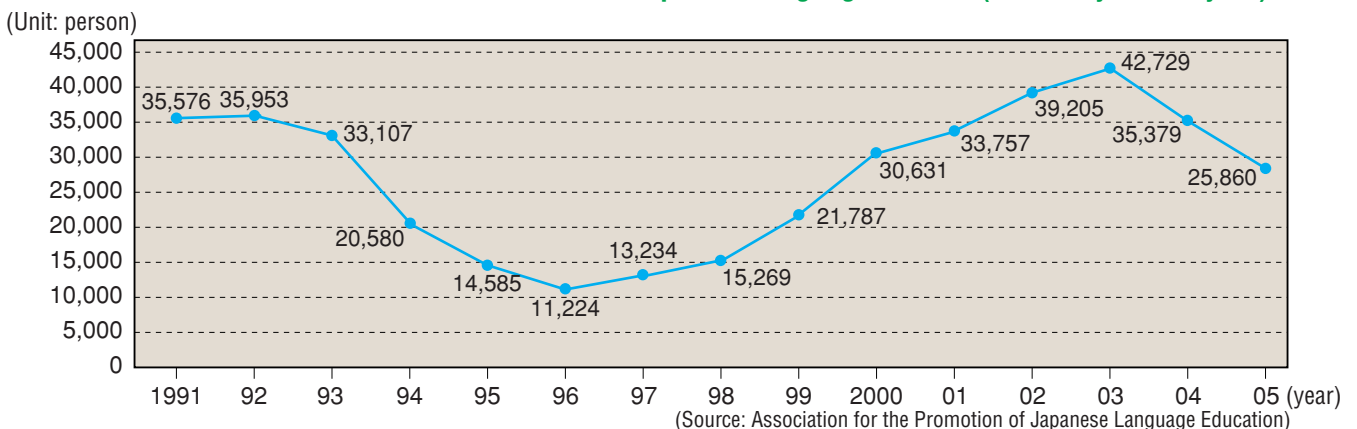
Number of international students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or other educational institutions (as of May 1 each year).



Note 1: An "international student enrolled at a university, special training college or other educational institution" refers to a student from a foreign country who resides in Japan with "college student" visa status, as defined in Annexed Table 1 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, and is receiving education at a Japanese university, graduate school, junior college, college of technology, or special training college or taking a university preparatory course.

Note 2: Foreign government sponsored students were sent by the following countries: Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Uzbekistan, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Mongolia, Myanmar, China, Philippines, Bangladesh, and South Korea.

Number of international students enrolled at Japanese language schools (as of July 1 each year)



Note: An "international student enrolled at a Japanese language school" refers to a student from a foreign country who is studying at one of the Japanese language schools screened and accredited by the Association for the Promotion of Japanese Language Education.

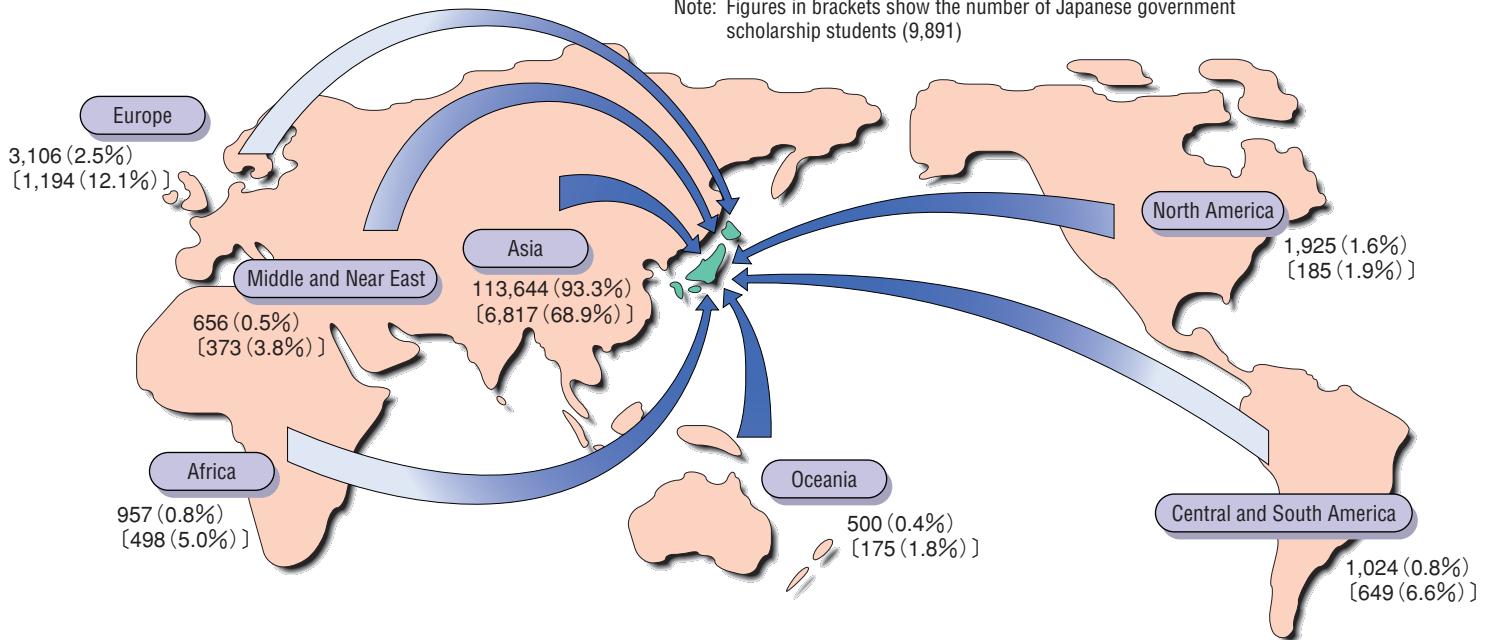
2 Number of international students by region of origin

* Includes only those international students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or others educational institutions.

(as of 1 May 2005)

Total: 121,812

Note: Figures in brackets show the number of Japanese government scholarship students (9,891)



3 Number of international students by country/region of origin

* Includes only those international students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or other educational institutions.

(as of 1 May 2005)

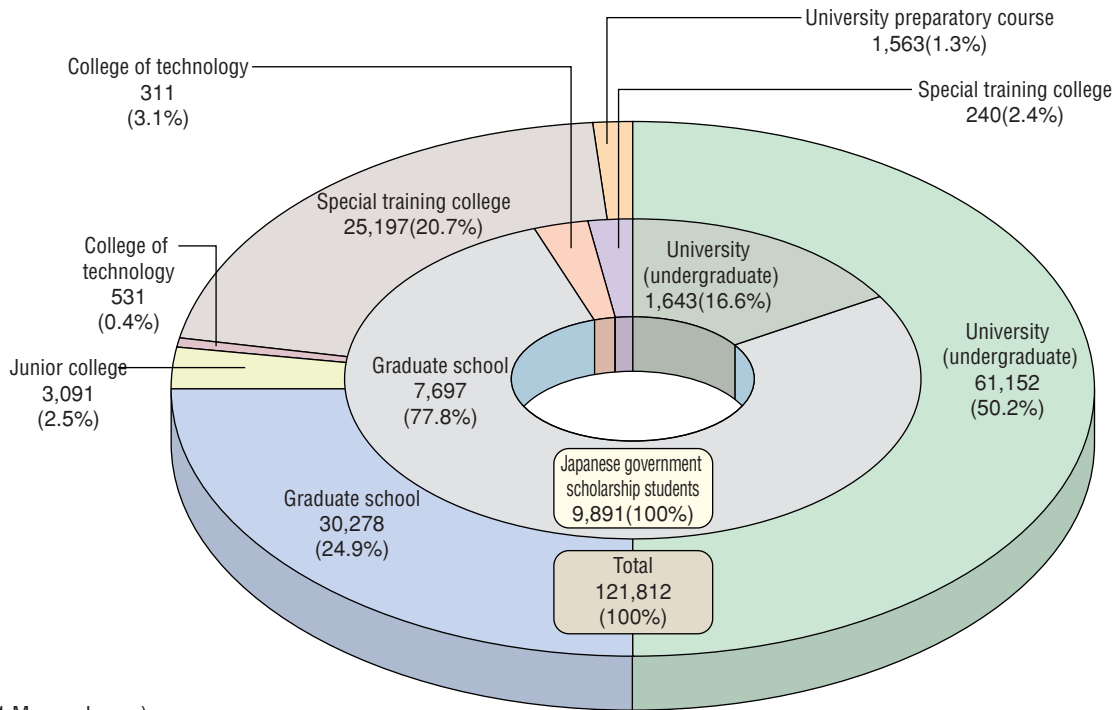
| Country/region | Number of foreign students in Japan (Unit: person) |
|----------------|--|
| China | 80,592 (1,736) |
| South Korea | 15,606 (1,011) |
| Taiwan | 4,134 (—) |
| Malaysia | 2,114 (245) |
| Vietnam | 1,745 (531) |
| Thailand | 1,734 (611) |
| United States | 1,646 (135) |
| Indonesia | 1,488 (643) |
| Bangladesh | 1,331 (485) |
| Mongolia | 924 (253) |
| Others | 10,498 (4,241) |
| Total | 121,812 (9,891) |

Note: Figures in parentheses show the number of Japanese government scholarship students and are included in the total enrollment.

4 Number of international students by type of educational institution

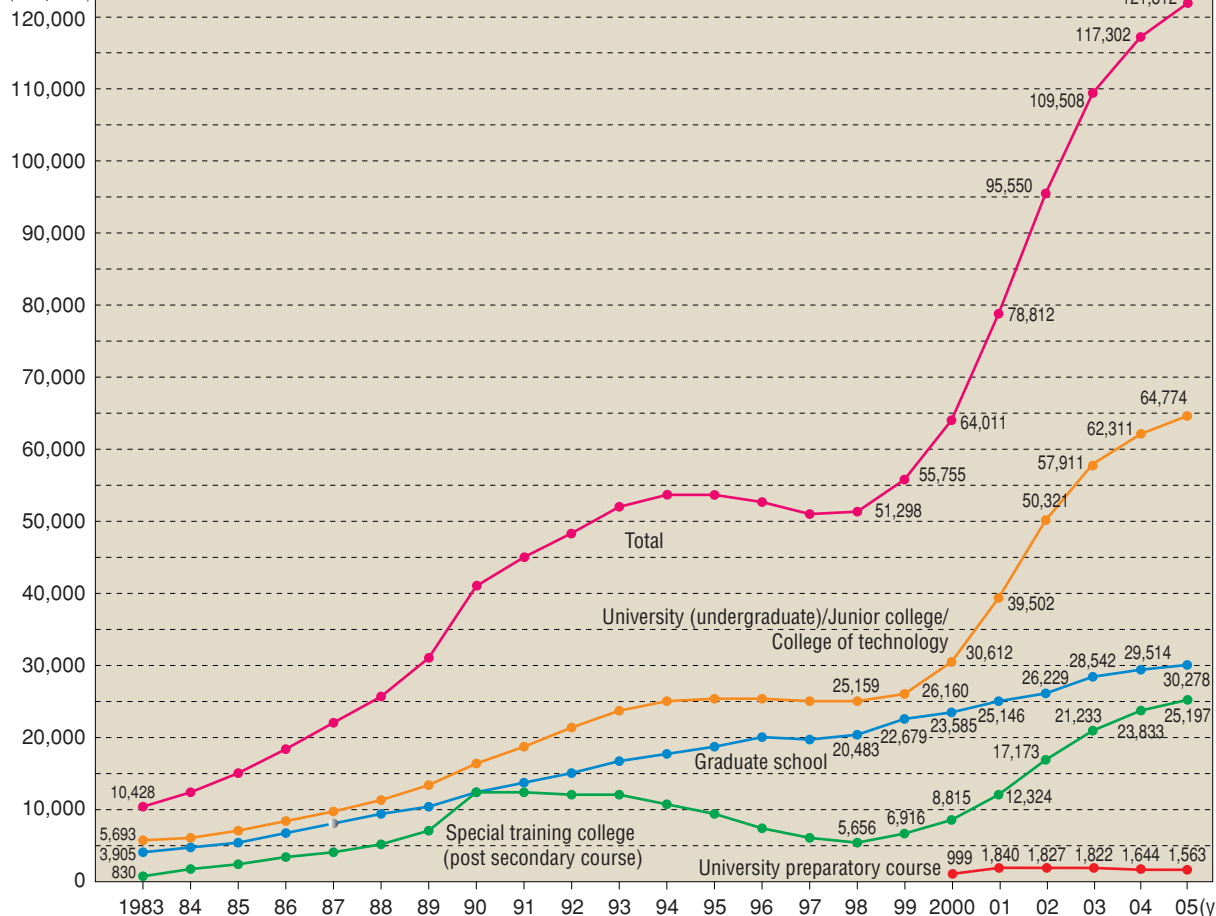
*Includes only those international students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or other educational institutions.

(as of May 1, 2005)



(as of 1 May each year)

(Unit: person)



Note: A university preparatory course is a course that has been designated by MEXT for students from countries where the number of years required for the completion of secondary education is less than 12 years. Upon completion of this course, students are permitted to enter a Japanese university (see page 17).

5

Number of international students by educational institution and sector

* Includes only those international students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or other educational institutions.

(as of May 1, 2005; figures in parentheses are as of May 1, 2004)

(Unit: person)

| Category | University (undergraduate) | Graduate school | Junior college | College of technology | Special training college | University preparatory course | Total |
|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| National | 9,574 (9,084) | 19,333 (19,518) | 10 (12) | 450 (422) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 29,367 (29,036) |
| Local public | 1,384 (1,406) | 1,312 (1,302) | 26 (51) | 0 (0) | 26 (35) | 0 (0) | 2,748 (2,794) |
| Private | 50,194 (47,834) | 9,633 (8,694) | 3,055 (3,418) | 81 (84) | 25,171 (23,798) | 1,563 (1,644) | 89,697 (85,472) |
| Total | 61,152 (58,324) | 30,278 (29,514) | 3,091 (3,481) | 531 (506) | 25,197 (23,833) | 1,563 (1,644) | 121,812 (117,302) |

6

Number of international students by region and prefecture

* Includes only those international students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or other educational institutions.

(as of May 1, 2005; figures in parentheses are as of May 1, 2004)

(Unit: person)

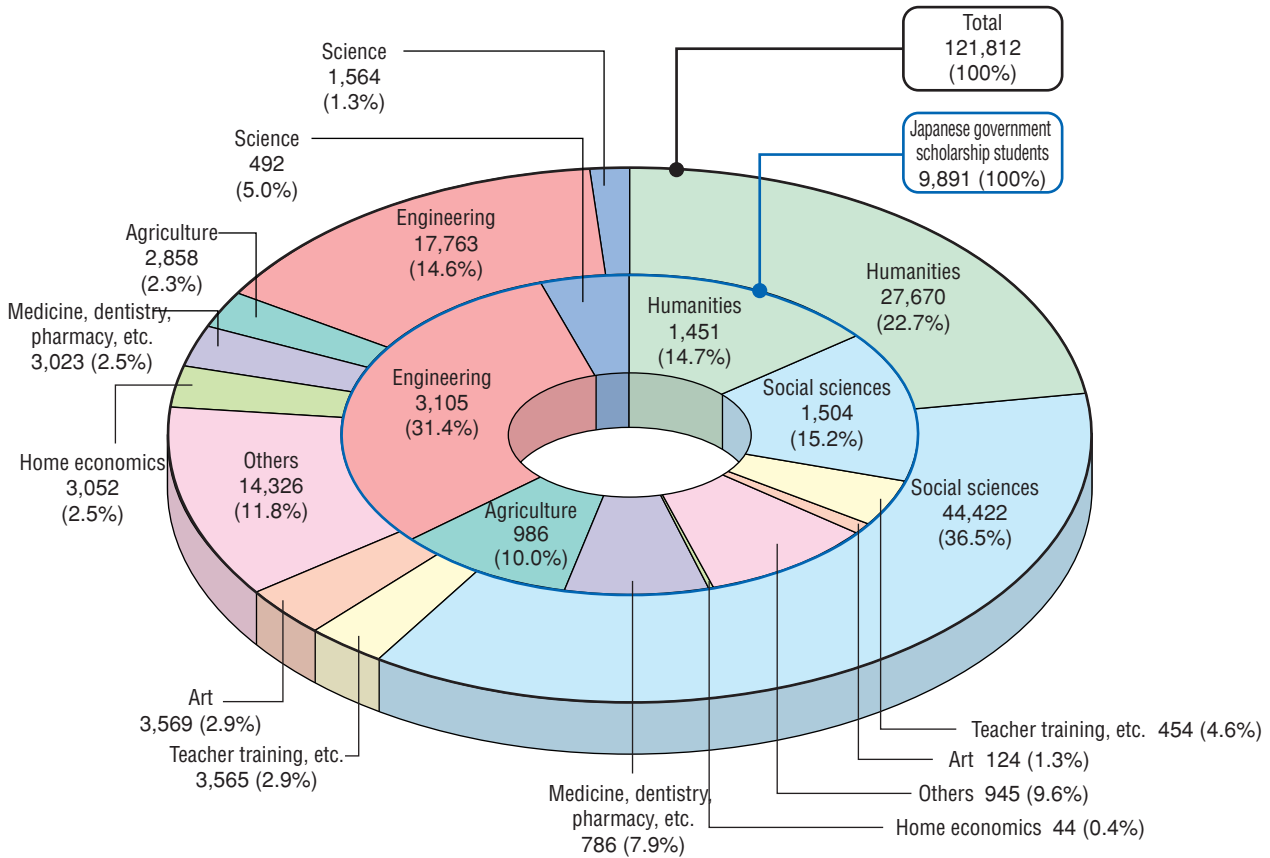
| Region | Number of students | Prefecture | Number of students | Region | Number of students | Prefecture | Number of students |
|----------|--|------------|--------------------|---------|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Hokkaido | 1,903 [1.6%] | Hokkaido | 1,903 (1,957) | Kinki | 21,611 [17.7%] 20,375 [17.4%] | Mie | 842 (812) |
| | Shiga | | | | | 366 (339) | |
| Tohoku | 3,382 [2.8%] 3,168 [2.7%] | Aomori | 401 (424) | Chugoku | 4,881 [4.0%] 5,010 [4.3%] | Kyoto | 4,890 (4,734) |
| | | Iwate | 330 (261) | | | Osaka | 10,496 (9,728) |
| | | Miyagi | 2,018 (1,805) | | | Hyogo | 3,967 (3,752) |
| | | Akita | 136 (125) | | | Nara | 869 (835) |
| | | Yamagata | 208 (223) | | | Wakayama | 181 (175) |
| Kanto | 62,263 [51.1%] 59,585 [50.8%] | Fukushima | 289 (330) | Shikoku | 1,439 [1.2%] 1,699 [1.4%] | Tottori | 211 (211) |
| | | Ibaraki | 2,828 (2,872) | | | Shimane | 171 (175) |
| | | Tochigi | 1,506 (1,401) | | | Okayama | 1,663 (1,727) |
| | | Gunma | 1,421 (1,457) | | | Hiroshima | 2,001 (1,991) |
| | | Saitama | 5,932 (5,353) | | | Yamaguchi | 835 (906) |
| Chubu | 14,237 [11.7%] 13,876 [11.8%] | Chiba | 5,832 (5,828) | Kyushu | 12,096 [9.9%] 11,632 [9.9%] | Tokushima | 345 (336) |
| | | Tokyo | 40,396 (38,041) | | | Kagawa | 339 (512) |
| | | Kanagawa | 4,348 (4,633) | | | Ehime | 542 (628) |
| | | Niigata | 1,452 (1,596) | | | Kochi | 213 (223) |
| | | Toyama | 513 (487) | | | Fukuoka | 5,731 (5,466) |
| | | Ishikawa | 1,271 (1,138) | | | Saga | 316 (299) |
| | | Fukui | 277 (285) | | | Nagasaki | 1,238 (1,182) |
| | | Yamanashi | 695 (670) | | | Kumamoto | 627 (608) |
| | | Nagano | 823 (663) | | | Oita | 2,867 (2,726) |
| | | Gifu | 1,609 (1,625) | | | Miyazaki | 218 (241) |
| Shizuoka | 1,583 (1,440) | Kagoshima | 549 (562) | | | | |
| Aichi | 6,014 (5,972) | Okinawa | 550 (548) | | | | |
| | | | | Total | 121,812 [100.0%] | (117,302 [100.0%]) | |

Note: International students attending universities whose campuses lie in two or more prefectures are included in the figure for the prefecture where the main office of the university is located.

7 Number of international students by field of study

* Includes only those international students enrolled at universities, special training colleges or other educational institutions.

(as of May 1, 2005)



8 Number of international students by university

Major Universities Accepting International Students (Enrollment as of May 1, 2005)

(Unit: person)

| Rank | University Name | Students | Rank | University Name | Students |
|------|--|---------------|------|---|---------------|
| 1 | Tohoku University (National) | 1,173 (1,124) | 12 | Tokyo International University (Private) | 883 (873) |
| 2 | University of Tsukuba (National) | 1,163 (1,161) | 13 | Kokushikan University (Private) | 1,071 (894) |
| 3 | Chiba University (National) | 818 (772) | 14 | Takushoku University (Private) | 1,084 (1,097) |
| 4 | University of Tokyo (National) | 2,111 (2,056) | 15 | Teikyo University (Private) | 808 (580) |
| 5 | Tokyo Institute of Technology (National) | 982 (958) | 16 | Nihon University (Private) | 1,100 (1,082) |
| 6 | Nagoya University (National) | 1,150 (1,194) | 17 | Waseda University (Private) | 1,949 (1,769) |
| 7 | Kyoto University (National) | 1,227 (1,240) | 18 | Ritsumeikan University (Private) | 836 (706) |
| 8 | Osaka University (National) | 1,029 (1,048) | 19 | Osaka Sangyo University (Private) | 1,259 (1,168) |
| 9 | Kobe University (National) | 963 (950) | 20 | Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (Private) | 1,884 (1,734) |
| 10 | Kyushu University (National) | 1,103 (1,117) | | | |
| 11 | Ryutsu Keizai University (Private) | 1,026 (1,068) | | | |

Numbers in brackets are as of May 1, 2004

1. Measures before entering a Japanese university

1 Information and counseling services on study in Japan

In order to enable international students to choose a university best suited to their needs, it is necessary to provide them with accurate information on Japanese education and the kinds of courses they can expect to find at each university.

For this purpose, the Information Center of the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO) provides students, both inside and outside of Japan, with a wide range of information regarding studying in Japan. Those who wish to study in Japan may also contact Japanese embassies and consulates in their respective

■ Japan Education Fairs

• Purpose

The purpose of Japan Education Fairs is to provide accurate information about Japan and the characteristics of individual universities and the education they offer. Using such information, those wishing to study in Japan can choose educational institutions best suited to their objectives. The Fairs are held with the participation of Japanese universities and other educational institutions.

- (1) General guidance sessions and seminars
 - Lectures by former international students in Japan
 - Explanation of main concerns regarding study in Japan, Q and A sessions
- (2) Individual consultation
 - Individual counseling for those wishing to study in Japan at booths set up by participating universities and other institutions.
 - The JASSO booth also provides individual counseling on general matters regarding studying in Japan.
 - Videos to introduce Japan and its universities and other educational institutions.

• Host countries/regions

Prospective host countries/regions include Taiwan, South Korea, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia and China.

countries for information and/or consultation.

In addition, the Center organizes Japan Education Fairs outside Japan with the participation of Japanese universities and other educational institutions. At the fairs, students wishing to study in Japan can personally get information about Japan, and the characteristics of each university and the education it offers. JASSO also offers information on the Internet (<http://www.jasso.go.jp/>).



University Information Fair (Tokyo)



Japan Education Fair (Indonesia)

2 Procedures for entering Japan and visa application

International students entering Japan are required to obtain "college student" or "pre-college student" resident status. To obtain this status, they need a passport and visa. The passport should be obtained according to procedures set by each country, while the visa application is processed at the Japan embassy or consulate in each country. As a rule, if one has obtained the Certificate of Eligibility for Resident Status from a regional immigration authority in Japan in advance, the visa can be issued in a short period of time.

In addition, if an international student having entered Japan with a status other than "college student" wishes to change their resident status in Japan to "college student," an application for permission to change the resident status must be filed at the nearest regional immigration authority. Information on application procedures can be obtained from the immigration

authority.

The inspection process for foreign citizens with "college student" or "pre-college student" status has been simplified since January 2000. This simplification was due to the decrease in the number of illegal aliens and other positive factors. Fewer documents are required for submission, and inspections are carried out depending on how educational institutions manage international student enrollment. In recent years, however, the circumstances surrounding international students have changed. The number of international students staying illegally in Japan is rising again. Furthermore, some of the educational institutions show a lack of effort towards appropriate management of enrollment. Accordingly, the inspection now focuses on verification of the international students' willingness to study, academic capabilities, and financial ability to pay the necessary expenses.

3 System of Japanese language education

System of Japanese language education

Japanese language education for international students is given before and after entrance to universities or other educational institutions. Japanese government scholarship students receive pre-entrance Japanese language education at the international student center in national universities. Other source or self financed students take preparatory Japanese language courses at universities (see p.15.) or private Japanese

language schools. Foreign government sponsored students study Japanese, along with other basic subjects, at the Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center of the Japan Student Services Organization or are given preparatory language education locally in their respective countries. Post-entrance Japanese language education is provided through Japanese language programs and by providing extra classes.

Measures regarding students enrolled at Japanese language schools

- As stipulated in the Annexed Table 1-4 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (Cabinet Order No.319 of 1951), those who receive education in any of the following institutions must obtain "pre-college student" resident status.
 - *Upper secondary schools
 - *Upper secondary schools for the blind
 - *Upper secondary schools for the deaf
 - *Upper secondary schools for the disabled
 - *Senior or junior course of special training schools
 - *Miscellaneous schools which do not come under the definition of school under the School Education Law (except those stipulated in the lower column in the section of overseas study of the above annexed table)
 - *Other educational institutions that are similar to any of the above in terms of facilities and organization
- As of July 2005, 25,860 students study in one of the 391

Japanese language schools accredited by the Association for the Promotion of Japanese Language Education.

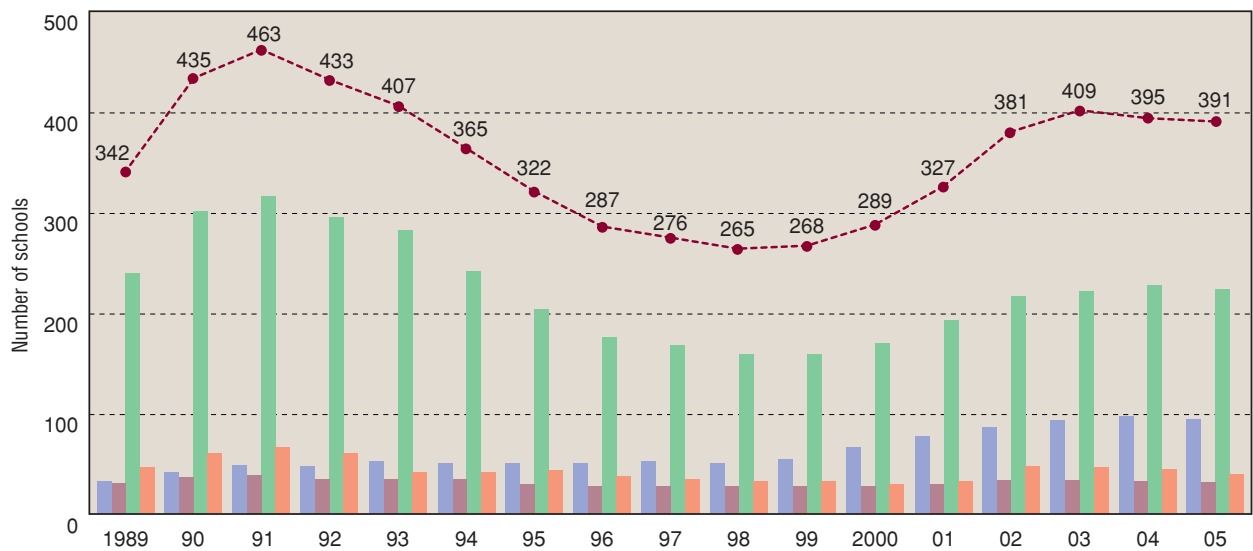
- Many of the students attending Japanese language schools intend to enter higher education institutions. For this reason, MEXT also extends support to these students. This means that students with "pre-college student" status are also eligible to receive Honors Scholarships.

(FY2006 budget)

- Scholarship candidates: international students attending a Japanese language school and intending to enter a higher educational institution
- Amount: 50,000 per month
- Number of recipients: 650 students (increase of 50 over the previous year)

(Starting from FY2004 the payment of Honors Scholarships is made by the Japan Student Services Organization.)

《Trends in the number of Japanese language schools (by form of establishment)》



(Source: Association for the Promotion of Japanese Language Education)



(Note: For 2004 and preceding years, data are as of March 31; for 2005, data are as of July 1.)

《Courses taken after the completion of Japanese language study》

Of the 28,107 students who completed their program in one of the Japanese language schools in FY2004, 20,360 (72.4%) went on to universities and other institutions of higher education.

| Students who went on to institutions of higher education | | | | | | | | Students who returned to their home countries/others | Total |
|--|-------------------|------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|----------|--|--------|
| Graduate school | | University | Junior college | College of technology | Special training college (special course) | Miscellaneous schools | Subtotal | | |
| Regular students | Research students | | | | | | | | |
| 361 | 741 | 7,105 | 618 | 204 | 11,165 | 166 | 20,360 | 7,747 | 28,107 |
| 1.8% | 3.7% | 34.9% | 3.0% | 1.0% | 54.8% | 0.8% | 100.0% | | |

(Source: Association for the Promotion of Japanese Language Education)



Learning Shodo

Preparatory Japanese language courses offered at private universities and junior colleges

(as of April 2006)

● Universities (60)

| University | Name of preparatory Japanese language course | Length of study | Enrollment accepted | Year established | | |
|--|--|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|------|------|
| Wakkanai Kitasato University | Special Course for International Students | 1 year | 25 | 2004 | | |
| Hokkaido Bunkyo University | Special Course for International Students | | 20 | 2006 | | |
| Higashi Nippon International University | Special Course for International Students | | 60 | 1996 | | |
| Ryutsu Keizai University | Special Course for International Students, Preparatory Japanese Course | | 40 | 2003 | | |
| Jyumonji University | Special Course for International Students | | 80 | 2000 | | |
| Josai University | Special Course, Intensive Japanese Course | | 50 | 1990 | | |
| | Special Course, Intensive Japanese Culture Course | | 20 | 1990 | | |
| Tokyo International University | Special Course for International Students | | 40 | 1982 | | |
| Nippon Institute of Technology | Special Course for International Students, Preparatory Japanese Course | | 40 | 1993 | | |
| Bunkyo University | Special Course for International Students from Other Countries | | 40 | 1993 | | |
| Meikai University | Special Course, Preparatory Japanese Course | | 65 | 1991 | | |
| Kanda University of International Studies | Special Course for International Students | | 65 | 2000 | | |
| International Budo University | Special Course, Intensive Martial Arts Course | | 20 | 1994 | | |
| | Special Course for International Students, Intensive Japanese Culture Course | | 30 | 1998 | | |
| Josai International University | Special Course for International Students, Intensive Japanese Course | | 40 | 1998 | | |
| | Special Course for International Students, Intensive Business/Information Course | | 30 | 2001 | | |
| | Special Course for International Students | | 120 | 2004 | | |
| Teikyo Heisei University | Special Course for International Students | | 1 year | 60 | 1976 | |
| Reitaku University | Special Course, Preparatory Japanese Course | | | 70 | 1960 | |
| Asia University | Special Course for International Students | | | 40 | 2006 | |
| Kanagawa Institute of Technology | Special Course for International Students, Preparatory Japanese Course | | | 120 | 2005 | |
| Obirin University | Special Course for International Students | | | 80 | 1988 | |
| Kyorin University | Special Course, Preparatory Japanese Course | | | 180 | 1990 | |
| Keio University | Special Course, Preparatory Japanese Course | | | 35 | 1976 | |
| | Special Course, Special Japanese Course | | | 65 | 2004 | |
| Daito Bunka University | Special Course, Preparatory Japanese Course | | | 30 | 1978 | |
| Takushoku University | Special Course for International Students | | | 130 | 1972 | |
| Teikyo University | Today Study Abroad Center (Japanese Education Department) | | | 150 | 1990 | |
| Tokai University | Special Course, Preparatory Japanese Course | | | 200 | 1964 | |
| Mejiro University | Special Course for International Students, Intensive Japanese/Asia Course | | | 20 | 2003 | |
| Waseda University | Intensive Japanese Course | | | 150 | 1990 | |
| Toin University of Yokohama | Special Course for International Students | | | 20 | 2001 | |
| Tokyo University of Social Welfare | Japanese Special Course for International Students | | | 2 years | 250 | 2004 |
| Hokuriku University | Special Course for International Students | | | 1 year | 70 | 1994 |
| Asahi University | Special Course for International Students | | | | 60 | 2001 |
| Fuji Tokoha University | Special Course for International Students | | | | 30 | 2006 |
| Gifu Keizai University | Special Course for International Students | | | | 30 | 2001 |
| Chukyo Gakuin University | Special Course, Intensive Japanese Course | | 40 | | 2006 | |
| Hamamatsu University | Special Course for International Students | | 60 | | 2001 | |
| Aichi Gakuin University | Special Course for International Students | | 30 | | 2005 | |
| Aichi Sangyo University | Special Course for International Students | 40 | 2005 | | | |
| Aichi Shukutoku University | Special Course for International Students | 30 | 1991 | | | |
| Chubu University | Special Course for International Students | 30 | 1993 | | | |
| Nagoya University of Foreign Studies | Special Course for International Students | 40 | 2001 | | | |
| Nagoya Gakuin University | Special Course for International Students | 30 | 1988 | | | |
| Nagoya University of Commerce & Business | Special Course for International Students | 20 | 2003 | | | |
| Nanzan University | Special Course for International Students from Other Countries | 120 | 1974 | | | |
| Kyoto University of Foreign Studies | Special Course for International Students | 50 | 1980 | | | |
| Doshisha University | Special Course for International Students | 90 | 1999 | | | |
| Ryukoku University | Special Course for International Students | 40 | 1985 | | | |
| Osaka International University | Special Course for International Students | 120 | 1993 | | | |
| Kansai Gaidai University | Special Course for International Students | 400 | 1975 | | | |
| Kinki University | Special Course for International Students | 30 | 1970 | | | |
| Kurashiki University of Science and the Arts | Special Course for International Students | 30 | 2001 | | | |
| Takamatsu University | Special Course for International Students, Intensive Japanese Course | 15 | 2002 | | | |
| Kyushu International University | Special Course, Preparatory Japanese Course | 60 | 1999 | | | |
| Kyushu Women's University | Special Course, Preparatory Japanese Course (Discontinued in September, 2006) | 30 | 1994 | | | |
| | Special Course for International Students, 1-Year Course | 15 | 1999 | | | |
| Kurume University | Special Course for International Students, 1.5-Year Course | 1.5 years | 20 | 1999 | | |
| | Special Course for International Students | 30 | 1973 | | | |
| Seinan Gakuin University | Special Course, Preparatory Japanese Course | 1 year | 20 | 1978 | | |
| Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science | Special Course for International Students, Major in Japanese | | 40 | 2001 | | |
| Sojo University | Special Course, Japanese Course | | 80 | 1992 | | |
| Nippon Bunri University | Special Course, Japanese Course | | 80 | 1989 | | |
| Beppu University | Special Course for International Students | | 30 | 1994 | | |
| Okinawa University | Special Course for International Students | | 30 | 1994 | | |

● Junior colleges (7)

| College | Name of preparatory Japanese language course | Length of study | Enrollment accepted | Year established |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Yamagata Junior College | Special Course for International Students | 1 year | 40 | 1999 |
| Kinjo College | Special Course for International Students | | 20 | 2004 |
| Nakanihon Automotive College | Special Course for International Students | | 20 | 2005 |
| Aino College | Special Course for International Students | | 40 | 2003 |
| Shoin Higashi Women's Junior College | Special Course for International Students | | 40 | 2003 |
| Ube College | Special Course for International Students | | 50 | 2002 |
| Saga Women's Junior College | Special Course for Japanese Language | | 20 | 2002 |

* Such special courses aim to provide special simplified technical education and may be established at universities and junior colleges under the School Education Law. The length of the course must be one year or longer.

■ Preparatory education for foreign government sponsored students

In recent years, some countries have sent students to Japan at their own expense to develop their human resources and have asked the Japanese government to assist in the acceptance of these students. Upon such request, the Japanese government gives assistance to these countries, as part of its commitment to international cooperation.

Currently, the Japanese government assists students who are sponsored and were sent by the governments of Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, the United Arab Emirates, and Kuwait. It provides preparatory education, including Japanese language classes (see diagram), and serves as a liaison between the foreign governments and Japanese universities and other educational institutions. (Please note that some of the classes are not currently available for new entry.)

Other forms of assistance provided by the Japanese government include assistance to the Preparatory School for Japan-Bound Chinese Students at the Northeast Normal University (Changchun, Jilin Province, China) where future exchange students can prepare themselves for later study in Japan.



Entrance ceremony at the JASSO Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center

| Chinese students bound for Japan | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------------|--|
| Level | Preparatory educational institution | Length of study | Japanese government assistance |
| Doctoral level | Preparatory School for Japan-Bound Chinese Students (Northeast Normal University, Changchun, Jilin Province, China) | 6 months (26 weeks) | Dispatch of teachers (Japanese language and specialized subjects) Application to Universities |

| Malaysian-government sponsored students | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|--|
| Level | Preparatory educational institution | Length of study | Japanese government assistance |
| Undergraduate | University of Malaya Center for Foundation Studies in Science | 2 years | Dispatch of teachers (Japanese language and other subjects) Application to Universities |
| College of technology | University of Technology of Malaysia Center for Preparatory Course in Japanese Technical Studies | 2 years | Liaison/Coordination Application to College of Technology |

| Indonesian-government sponsored students | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|---|
| Level | Preparatory educational institution | Length of study | Japanese government assistance |
| Undergraduate | Japan Student Service Organization | 1 year | Liaison/Coordination Application to Universities |
| Graduate | Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center | 6 months | |

| Thai-government sponsored students | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------|---|
| Level | Preparatory educational institution | Length of study | Japanese government assistance |
| Upper Secondary | Private Japanese language schools | 1 year | Liaison/Coordination Application to Universities |
| Undergraduate | Japan Student Service Organization | 1.5 years | |
| Graduate | Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center | 1 year | |

| Singaporean-government sponsored students | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|---|
| Level | Preparatory educational institution | Length of study | Japanese government assistance |
| Undergraduate | Japan Student Service Organization Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center | 1 year | Liaison/Coordination Application to Universities |



Local preparatory education (Malaysia)

| United Arab Emirates-government sponsored students | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|---|
| Level | Preparatory educational institution | Length of study | Japanese government assistance |
| Undergraduate | Japan Student Service Organization Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center | 1.5 years | Liaison/Coordination Application to Universities |

| Kuwaiti-government sponsored students | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|---|
| Level | Preparatory educational institution | Length of study | Japanese government assistance |
| Undergraduate | Japan Student Service Organization Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center | 1.5 years | Liaison/Coordination Application to Universities |

■ Role of university preparatory courses

Students who have been educated outside Japan and wish to be accepted at a Japanese university are required to have undergone 12 years of education in their own country or have academic ability equivalent to or exceeding that of those who have completed such education. However, in some countries, such as the Philippines and Malaysia, less than 12 years are required for students to complete their secondary education.

International students who have completed their secondary education in such countries are granted qualifications to enter Japanese universities after completion of a university preparatory

course at one of the institutions designated by MEXT. The minimum age requirement for entrance to university is 18.

As of April 2006, 22 educational institutions in Japan offer university preparatory courses.

Reference: Examples of countries where secondary education is completed in less than 12 years

11 years: Malaysia, Laos, Myanmar

10 years: Philippines, Nepal, Pakistan

List of University Preparatory Courses (as of April 2006)

| Name of educational institution | Name of university preparatory course | Location |
|---|--|------------------------|
| Tokyo University of Foreign Studies Japanese Language Center for International Students | University Preparatory Course | Fuchu-shi, Tokyo |
| Osaka University of Foreign Studies Center for Japanese Language | University Preparatory Course | Minoo-shi, Osaka |
| Academic Institution Mitsui Gakuen Musashi-Urawa Japanese Language Institute | 1 year University Preparatory Course 1.5 year University Preparatory Course | |
| Japanese Language School affiliated with Tokyo International University | April-starting University Entrance Preparatory Course October-starting University Entrance Preparatory Course | Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo |
| Shinjuku Japanese Language Institute | Japanese Language Course 1 Japanese Language Course 2 Japanese Language Course 3 | Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo |
| Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center, Japan Student Services Organization | 1 year University Preparatory Course 1.5 year University Preparatory Course | Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo |
| Takushoku University Japanese Language Institute | University Entrance Preparatory Course | Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo |
| Asian Students Cultural Association | 1 year Course 1.5 year Course | Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo |
| Tokyo School of the Japanese Language | 1 year University Prep Course 1.5 year University Prep Course 2 year Preparatory Course | Shibuya-ku, Tokyo |
| Yamano Japanese Language School | 1 year Course 1.5 year Course | Shibuya-ku, Tokyo |
| Shukutoku Japanese Language School | College Preparatory Course-A College Preparatory Course-B | Itabashi-ku, Tokyo |
| Jet Academy | College Preparatory Course-A College Preparatory Course-B | Kita-ku, Tokyo |
| Sendagaya Japanese Institute | 2 year Japanese Language Course I Preparatory Course 2 year Japanese Language Course II Preparatory Course 1.5 year Japanese Language Course I Preparatory Course 1.5 year Japanese Language Course II Preparatory Course | Toshima-ku, Tokyo |
| Shizuoka Japanese Education Center | Preparatory Entrance Examination Course | Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka |
| International Language Institute | College Preparatory Course | Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka |
| Kyoto Japanese Training Center at Kyoto School of Computer Science, Kamogawa Campus | 1 year University Preparatory Course 1.5 year University Preparatory Course | Kyoto-shi, Kyoto |
| Osaka Japanese Language Education Center, Japan Student Services Organization | 1 year Regular Course 1.5 year Regular Course | Osaka-shi, Osaka |
| Osaka YMCA Gakuin | 1 year Japanese Language Course 1.5 year Japanese Language Course 2 year Japanese Language Course | Osaka-shi, Osaka |
| Eisugakkan Okayama School Japanese Language Department | 1.5 year course for the preparation of university | Okayama-shi, Okayama |
| Kyushu Eisugakkan International Language Academy | 1.5 year University Supplementary Course 2 year University Supplementary Course | Fukuoka-shi, Fukuoka |
| Preparatory School for Japan-Bound Chinese Students, Northeast Normal University | | Jilin Province, China |
| Teikyo Malaysia Japanese Language Institute (Institut Bahasa Teikyo-IBT) | 15 months Preparatory Course for Studies to Japan 18 months Preparatory Course for Studies to Japan 20 months Preparatory Course for Studies to Japan | Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia |

4 Recruitment of Japanese government scholarship students

The Japanese government (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology) scholarship student system was established in 1954, and since then over 69,000 international students from about 160 countries and regions have been accepted (as of the end of FY2005).

1. Types of Japanese government scholarship students

The Japanese government scholarship system has 7 student categories: research students, teacher training students, undergraduate students, Japanese language/Japanese studies students, college of technology students, special training college students and Young Leaders' Program students (see p.23 "Financial assistance for international students").

2. Procedures for recruitment and selection of Japanese government scholarship students

- Overseas recruitment
 - 1) Embassy recommendation: recruitment by Japanese embassies and consulates in the recruiting country (see chart 1).
 - 2) University recommendation: recruitment by the accepting university under the provisions of inter-university exchange agreements (see chart 2).
 - 3) Others (see chart 3)
- Domestic recruitment: screening within Japan for other source or self financed students to become Japanese government scholarship students (see chart 4).

Recruitment and screening for the 7 categories is as follows:

| Category | | Overseas recruitment | | | Domestic recruitment |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------------|--------|------------------------|
| | | Embassy recommendation | University recommendation | Others | |
| Graduate school | Research students | ○ | ○ | × | ○ (regular curriculum) |
| | Teacher training students | ○ | × | × | × |
| | Young Leaders' Program (YLP) students | × | × | ○ | × |
| Undergraduate | Undergraduate students | ○ | × | × | ○ (final year) |
| | Japanese language/Japanese studies students | ○ | ○ | × | × |
| College of technology students | | ○ | × | × | × |
| Special training college students | | ○ | × | × | × |

"○" indicates where recruitment/screening is carried out.
 "×" indicates where recruitment/screening is not carried out.



First orientation for incoming students

Chart 1: Recruitment and screening process for Japanese government scholarship applicants with embassy recommendation

| Category | *Period | Process | Responsible organization | Description |
|----------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Before stay in Japan | Previous Dec. Mar. | Recruitment | Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese embassies and consulates)/Government and universities of home country | |
| | Mar.-Apr. June -Aug. | First round of selection | Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese embassies and consulates) (Preliminary screening is held by the government in some countries.) | Document screening/ written tests* ¹ /interviews |
| | Oct. | Second round of selection | MEXT | Document screening by selection committee |
| | June -July Following Feb. (-July) | Notification of result | Consult with educational institutions MEXT | |
| | Sept. Following Mar. (Sept.) | Procedures for entering Japan | Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese embassies and consulates) | |
| | Sept. Following Mar. (Sept.) | Procedures for entering Japan | MEXT/Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese embassies and consulates) | Flight ticket sent/ Entry visa obtained |
| During stay in Japan | Oct. Following Apr. (Oct.) | Arrive in Japan | JASSO | Met at airport |
| | | Japanese language study | Japanese language schools designated by the MEXT* ² | |
| | | Education at institution of higher education | Universities and other educational institutions | |
| After stay in Japan | | Return to home country | | |
| | | Follow-up | JASSO/Universities and other educational institutions | Technical publications sent |

*Period: The months on the left apply to Japanese language/Japanese studies and teacher training students.
The months on the right apply to undergraduate, college of technology, special training college and research students. <Months in parentheses apply to research students arriving in Japan in October.>

| Category | | *1 Written test | *2 Designated Japanese language schools |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Graduate level | Research students | Japanese, English (optional) | Foreign Student Center at national universities, etc. (6 months) |
| | Teacher training students | Japanese, English | Foreign Student Center at national universities, etc. (6 months) |
| Under-graduate level | Undergraduate students | [social science and humanities] Japanese, English, Mathematics (A), World History [natural sciences] Japanese, English, Mathematics (B), Sciences (Two subjects selected from Physics, Chemistry, and Biology.) | Japanese Language Center for International Students at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies and Osaka University of Foreign Studies (1 year) |
| | Japanese language/ Japanese studies students | Japanese | — |
| College of technology students | | Japanese; Mathematics; Physics or Chemistry | Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center of the Japan Student Services Organization (1 year) |
| Special training college students | | Japanese, English, Mathematics | Bunka Institute of Language, Osaka Japanese Language Education Center of the Japan Student Services Organization (1 year) |

Chart 2: Recruitment and screening process for Japanese government scholarship applicants with university recommendation

| Month | Research Students and international students for training in Japanese/Japanese culture |
|---------------|--|
| December | Notification of recruitment to universities |
| Mid-April | Deadline for recommendations |
| June | Screening committee convenes (applicants selected) |
| Mid-September | Immigration |
| October | Selected applicants arrive in Japan |

Chart 4: Recruitment and screening process for Japanese government scholarship applicants in Japan

| Month | Research and undergraduate students |
|----------|---|
| August | Notification of recruitment to universities |
| December | Deadline for recommendations |
| February | Screening committee convenes (applicants selected) |
| April | Selected applicants become Japanese government scholarship students |

Chart 3: Other recruitment and screening processes for Japanese government scholarship applicants

| Young Leaders' Program (YLP) students |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notification of recruitment to recommending institutions through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese embassies and consulates) Deadline for recommendations First screening by the accepting university Second screening (conducted by the YLP Promotion Council within MEXT) Selected applicants arrive in Japan (Sept./Oct.) |

Note: Dates to be decided.

5 Acceptance of other source or self financed international students

(1) Acceptance of other source or self financed international students to universities and other educational institutions

Other source or self financed international students may be admitted to Japanese universities and other educational institutions by either of the following two ways.

- ① Direct admission to the institutions. Students are screened outside Japan by the institutions.
- ② Admission to the institutions after completing a Japanese language course of about one year at a private Japanese language school. Students are screened in Japan by the institutions.

(2) Screening of other source or self financed foreign applicants

When conducting academic aptitude tests, consideration must be given to the fact that other source or self financed international students have studied under an educational system different from that of Japan.

To accommodate this situation, JASSO started implementing the Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students (EJU) in 2002. This exam is offered both inside and outside Japan and assists universities in the selection of other source or self financed international students who wish to study in Japan at the undergraduate level (see p.21).

General process for accepting other source or self financed international students

| Category | Acceptance process | Responsible organization |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Before stay in Japan | Counseling | a { JASSO/Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese embassies and consulates)/ universities in Japan |
| | Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students (EJU) | b JASSO |
| During stay in Japan | Immigration procedures | c { Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese embassies and consulates)/ Ministry of Justice |
| | Arrival in Japan | |
| | Japanese language study | { Private Japanese language schools and preparatory Japanese language courses at universities |
| | Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students (EJU) | d JASSO |
| | (Selection of students) | e Universities and other educational institutions |
| After stay in Japan | Education at institutions of higher education | |
| | Return to home country | |
| | Follow-up | f { JASSO/universities and other educational institutions |

a: Provide information about study in Japan

b and d: Refer to: Testing Division, Student Exchange Department, Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO)

c: Ministry of Justice (Regional Immigration Bureaus) issues Certificate of Eligibility for Resident Status.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese embassies and consulates) issues visas.

e: Conduct special selection of international students.

f: Prepare list of international students who have returned to their home countries.

*1 → : Process for entrance to university and other institutions by taking EJU after completing Japanese language training in Japan.

*2 ⇨ : Process for entrance to university and other institutions by taking EJU outside Japan and receiving pre-arrival admissions. (Japanese language training may be required after coming to Japan in some cases).

6 Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students (EJU)

Objectives of the Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students (EJU)

Until recently, international students who wished to enter a Japanese university were required to come to Japan beforehand to take the General Examination for International Students (last implemented in 2001) and the Japanese Language Proficiency Test. In addition, they had to take another test independently administered by the admitting university.

The process to enter Japanese educational institutions was complicated compared with entrance procedures to European and North American schools. It placed extra burden on international students who wished to study in Japan and was one of the reasons students hesitated to study in Japan.

The Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students (EJU) was introduced in 2002 to attract

outstanding international students to Japan and to make it easier for them to be tested. It has been taken by many students overseas and has enabled them to obtain permission to enter Japanese universities before coming to Japan. The exam was first administered by the Association of International Education, Japan in 2002, replacing the General Examination for International students and the Japanese Language Proficiency Test. Since 2004 the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO) has been in charge of administering the exam.

The exam can be arranged to fit the needs of the universities. A variety of exam subjects are offered. Universities can select the subjects they need for the screening process and candidates only need to take those subjects.

Contents of the examination and administration procedures

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Exam dates: | The exam is held twice a year on the 3rd Sunday in June and November. |
| Exam sites: | In Japan: 16 cities in Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kinki, Chugoku, Kyushu, Okinawa Outside Japan: 16 cities, mainly in Asia (FY 2006) India (New Delhi), Indonesia (Jakarta and Surabaya), South Korea (Seoul and Pusan), Singapore (Singapore), Sri Lanka (Colombo) Thailand (Bangkok), Taiwan (Taipei), Philippines (Manila), Vietnam (Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City), Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur), Myanmar (Yangon), Mongolia (Ulan Bator), and Russia (Vladivostok). |
| Subjects: | Humanities: Japanese, Japan and the World, Mathematics Sciences: Japanese, Science (select 2 from the following: Physics, Chemistry, Biology), Mathematics |
| Languages used: | Japanese and English |
| Format: | Multiple-choice (An answer sheet is provided.) (Japanese language test includes a written section.) |
| Other: | *Examinees select the subjects to take. Exam scores are valid for 2 years. *Students who achieve outstanding scores on the exam are eligible for reserved positions for the Honors Scholarship for Other Source or Self Financed International Students. |

Supportive measures to promote EJU

To promote pre-arrival admissions, other source or self financed international students who have achieved outstanding scores on EJU are invited to apply for a reserved position for the Honors Scholarship for Other Source or Self Financed International

Students (see p.24). Further information on EJU, including ① information on exam requirements, ② universities that use EJU, ③ universities that grant pre-arrival admissions, and ④ exam subjects, is posted on the JASSO website (<http://www.jasso.go.jp/>).

Evaluation of exam scores

EJU is held twice a year, in June and November. A difference in the level of difficulty between the exams would mean difficulty in comparing the scores of students who took the tests at different times. This would affect the admissions process.

To avoid this situation and ensure that the EJU scores are evaluated fairly, the equating method is used.

Equating is a method to balance out the level of difficulty of the tests and enable test scores to be compared. It is currently used for various tests, including TOEFL in the U.S. Scores from

different tests are adjusted to scores on a common base scale which can be used as a standard, making the comparison of scores possible.

Therefore, the EJU exam results are shown by equated scores, i.e., scores which have been adjusted on the common base scale, and not by raw scores.

EJU is a fair indicator of an individual's performance and is not affected by the level of difficulty of the questions nor the overall performance of a group of examinees.

2. Studying and residing in Japan

1 Educational system for international students

Education and guidance

To encourage international students to study in Japan, it is important that universities and other educational institutions are open and well equipped and attractive to international students. For this purpose innovative measures are being taken to provide improved education and research guidance for international students. For example, the Short-Term Student Exchange Programs for undergraduate students (see p.34) have been established. Also, expenses for the education and guidance of international students are included in the budget for administrative cost subsidies to national universities.

Special subsidies, based on the admitted number of international students, are also granted to private universities and other private institutions.

Obtaining a degree in Japan

Obtaining a degree is of primary importance for international students. A degree can bring the students benefits after their return to their home country.

International students are comparable to Japanese students in their ability to obtain a degree. It is more difficult, however, for both foreign and Japanese students to obtain a degree at the doctorate level for courses in the humanities in Japan than in other countries, such as the U.S. One reason for amending the Regulation on Academic Degrees in June 1991 was to improve the academic degree system to enable the smoother awarding of academic degrees at the graduate level. With these amendments, it is expected that international students will be able to obtain graduate degrees with less difficulty.

Master's and doctoral degrees awarded to international students (FY2004)

| Course Major | Master's course | | | Doctoral course | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------|-----------------|-----------------------|--|------|
| | Enrolled (a) | Degree awarded (b) | b/a | Enrolled (a) | Degree awarded (b) | Degree by dissertation awarded (included in (b)) | b/a |
| | students | students | % | students | students | students | % |
| Humanities | 724 | 529 | 73.1 | 208 | 45 | 16 | 21.6 |
| Social sciences | 2,566 | 1,928 | 75.1 | 411 | 133 | 29 | 32.4 |
| Science | 208 | 119 | 57.2 | 204 | 87 | 14 | 42.6 |
| Engineering | 1,108 | 871 | 78.6 | 741 | 344 | 40 | 46.4 |
| Agriculture | 366 | 320 | 87.4 | 344 | 228 | 17 | 66.3 |
| Health | 120 | 97 | 80.8 | 523 | 417 | 44 | 79.7 |
| Education | 525 | 432 | 82.3 | 47 | 15 | 2 | 31.9 |
| Art | 134 | 118 | 88.1 | 38 | 14 | 0 | 36.8 |
| Home economics | 33 | 32 | 97.0 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 33.3 |
| Others | 814 | 509 | 62.5 | 595 | 192 | 26 | 32.3 |
| Total | 6,598 | 4,955 | 75.1 | 3,120 | 1,478 | 188 | 47.4 |

Note: 1. The figures for students enrolled in master's courses are for FY2003. Those enrolled in doctoral courses are for FY2002 (for Medicine and Dentistry courses, FY2000).

2. The figures for students who earned degrees are as of May 2005 (figures for doctoral degrees include doctoral degrees by dissertation).

3. "Others" include those who had not decided on a major at the time of admission.



Graduation ceremony

2 Financial assistance for international students

Scholarships

As Japan has a relatively high cost of living compared with other countries, creating a financially stable environment for international students to study in is important.

MEXT has worked to improve the Japanese government scholarship system to meet the students' financial needs. Various measures, such as tuition exemption and reduction, have also been implemented to support other source or self financed students.

The Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO), established in April 2004, provides support for other source or self financed international students (Honors Scholarships) and short-term

students (Short-Term Student Exchange Promotion Plan) as well as a medical fee reimbursement service.

Furthermore, in recent years, local governmental organizations, private corporations and citizens' groups have also assisted international students. They have done this by providing their own scholarships. With the cooperation of such groups and individuals, the Japan Educational Exchanges and Services has started administering the Sponsor-Crowned International Student Scholarship Program. This program offers international students scholarships bearing the names of these corporations and individuals.

Types of Japanese government scholarship students and their conditions (FY2006 budget)

| Category | Research students | Teacher training students | Undergraduate students | Japanese language/ Japanese studies students | College of technology students | Special training college students | Young Leaders' Program (YLP) students |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| Year established | 1954 | 1980 | 1954 | 1979 | 1982 | 1982 | 2001 |
| Level | Graduate level | | Undergraduate level | | | | Graduate level |
| Qualification | University or college graduates | Students who have academic ability equal to that of a university graduate | Students who have academic ability equal to that of a high school graduate | Students who are enrolled as undergraduates in universities | Students who have academic ability equal to that of a high school graduate | Students who have academic ability equal to that of a high school graduate | University or college graduates |
| Age limit (at time of acceptance) | Under 35 | | From 17 to 21 | From 18 to 29 | From 17 to 21 | From 17 to 21 | School of Government: generally under 40 Local Government Course: generally under 40 Medical Administration Course: generally under 40 Business Administration Course: generally under 35 Law Course: generally under 40 |
| Length of study | Up to 2 years, including Japanese language education | Up to 1.5 years, including Japanese language education | 5 years, including Japanese language education (7 years for medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine majors) | 1 academic year | 4 years, including Japanese language education (4.5 years for mercantile marine majors) | 3 years, including Japanese language education | 1 year |
| Preparatory Japanese language education | 6 months (Hokkaido University and 53 other universities) Students who have sufficient ability in the Japanese language may be placed directly at universities. | | 1 year. (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies and Osaka University of Foreign Studies) | None | 1 year (Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center of the Japan Student Services Organization) | 1 year (Bunka Institute of Language, Osaka Japanese Language Education Center of the Japan Student Services Organization) | None |
| Specialized education | Major in a specific field at graduate school | Special training in a teacher training department | Undergraduate education | Japanese studies (Japanese language, life and culture) | Enroll in the third year of a college of technology | Post-secondary education at a special training college | Master's course at graduate school |
| Target countries (including regions) | Worldwide (168 countries and regions) | Developing countries, etc. (64 countries) | Developing countries, etc. (100 countries and regions) | Worldwide (74 countries and regions) | Developing countries, etc. (40 countries and regions) | Developing countries, etc. (49 countries and regions) | Developing countries, etc. (25 countries) |
| Expected number of new students | 4,020 → 4,030* | 155 | 478 | 340 | 90 | 110 | 70 |
| Stipend | ¥172,000/month | | ¥134,000/month | | | | ¥258,000/month |
| Tuition fees | National university and college of technology students are exempted. Tuition for students in local public and private institutions are paid by MEXT. | | | | | | |
| Airfare | Round-trip airfare (air ticket) is supplied. | | | | | | |
| Field study allowance | Not supplied | | | | | | Supplied within the budget |
| Settling-in allowance | ¥25,000 | | | | | | |
| Medical expense reimbursement | Supplied within the budget | | | | | | |

1. Conditions for research students shown above are applicable to those with embassy recommendations. Other research students will be treated correspondingly.

2. *The mark → indicates revisions made for FY2006 from FY2005.

Reference: Number of Japanese government scholarship students and other source or self financed students

| | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|--|----------------|
| 1983 | Japanese government scholarship students 2,082 | Honors Scholarship students (200) | Other source or self financed students 7,483 | Foreign government sponsored students 863 | Total: 10,428 |
| | Supported by the Japanese government (Ministry of Education) 2,282 | | | | |
| 2005 | Japanese government scholarship students 9,891 | Honors Scholarship students (11,300) | Other source or self financed students 110,018 | Foreign government sponsored students 1,906 | Total: 121,812 |
| | Supported by the Japanese government (MEXT) 21,191 | | | | |

● Support Measures for Other Source or Self Financed International Students

| Organization | Support | Description | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|-------------|--------|--------|--------|------|------|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Japanese government/Japan Student Services Organization | Honors Scholarships | <p>a) Qualifications: students enrolled in universities or other institutions of higher education who display excellence in their academic work and need financial assistance</p> <p>b) Stipend: Undergraduate level: ¥50,000/month Graduate level: ¥70,000/month</p> <p>c) Number of recipients: Undergraduate level: 7,930 Graduate level: 3,420 Total: 11,350</p> <p>(Reference) Trend in the Number of Recipients</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fiscal Year</th> <th>2001</th> <th>2002</th> <th>2003</th> <th>2004</th> <th>2005</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Enrollment</td> <td>10,850</td> <td>10,900</td> <td>11,000</td> <td>11,100</td> <td>11,300</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* Since FY2000, students at Japanese language schools have also become eligible for the Honors Scholarship (see p.13).</p> | Fiscal Year | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | Enrollment | 10,850 | 10,900 | 11,000 | 11,100 | 11,300 |
| | Fiscal Year | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | | | | | | | | |
| | Enrollment | 10,850 | 10,900 | 11,000 | 11,100 | 11,300 | | | | | | | | |
| | Tuition reductions and exemptions | <p>1) Enrollment of students who received reduction or exemption of tuition fees (in FY2004) National universities 19,181 (Total enrollment for the first and second semesters) Private universities 15,371 Total 34,552</p> <p>2) Current status of reduction or exemption of tuition fees a) National universities: Applied through tuition exemption system of universities (administrative cost subsidies). b) Private universities: Up to 30% of tuition fees are paid to private universities (including graduate schools) and junior colleges that offered tuition reduction or exemption.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Medical expense reimbursement | Reimburse a part of the medical expenses to international students enrolled in universities or other institutions of higher education who are taken ill or are injured. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Acceptance as a Japanese government scholarship student | ○ Eligibility: Students who are enrolled or are to be enrolled in graduate schools or are enrolled in the final year of university and display excellence in their academic work. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Permission to work part-time | International students may receive permission from the Ministry of Justice to engage in activities outside the scope of their resident status and work up to a total of 28 hours a week (up to 14 hours a week for auditors or research students who are mainly auditing). They cannot work in the adult entertainment business or sexually-oriented special adult entertainment operations. It is also possible for international students who have received such permission to work up to 8 hours a day during long school vacations. Separate permission must be obtained to engage in part-time work that exceeds the above number of hours. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tax exemption for donations | Tax exemptions (e.g., income tax and corporation tax) for special donations are given to public service corporations that offer scholarships and assist in providing international student housing. There are also tax exemptions (e.g., municipal property tax, city planning tax) for international student housing run by a juridical person. (Nontaxable requirements were reviewed and improved in FY1999.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan Educational Exchanges and Services | Sponsor-Crowned International Student Scholarship Program | Scholarships that bear the name of the sponsoring corporation or individual, thereby making it visible who they are sponsoring. (Jinnai International Scholarship, Kansai Paint Scholarship, Gozasourou International Scholarship, Takaoka Electric Mfg. Co., Ltd. Scholarship, Furuno Scholarship for International Students, Sanix Scholarship for International Student, Kanase Industrial Exchange Student Scholarship, Moomin Fund International Student Scholarship, Tokyo Lions Club 50th Anniversary Commemorative Exchange Student Scholarship, Iida Exchange Student Scholarship, Fujikojushi Exchange Student Scholarship, Docomo Exchange Student Scholarship, CALP Corporation Exchange Student Scholarship, Bunbunkai Exchange Student Scholarship, Kosei-Igakukai Exchange Student Scholarship, Sliontec Exchange Student Scholarship, PCA Life Insurance Scholarship, Hitokuchi-zaka Studios Scholarship) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Local governments/ universities and colleges/ private foundations | Local government scholarships | ○ Local public organizations that grant scholarships: 23 local governments, 30 local international exchange organizations (in FY2005) (includes 1 organization that offers reserved positions for scholarships before the students' arrival in Japan) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Scholarships from universities and colleges | ○ Number of universities and other educational institutions that grant scholarships: 210 schools (in FY2005) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Private scholarships | ○ Number of foundations: 156 (As of March 2005) (includes 17 foundations that offer reserved positions for scholarships before the students' arrival in Japan) | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Note: With the exception of scholarships for other source or self financed international students, some of the above also apply to Japanese university students.

Housing

Currently, about 78% of all international students live in private accommodations (see Fig. ①).

The following are some of the measures MEXT and JASSO have taken to ensure good-quality, low-rent housing for international students.

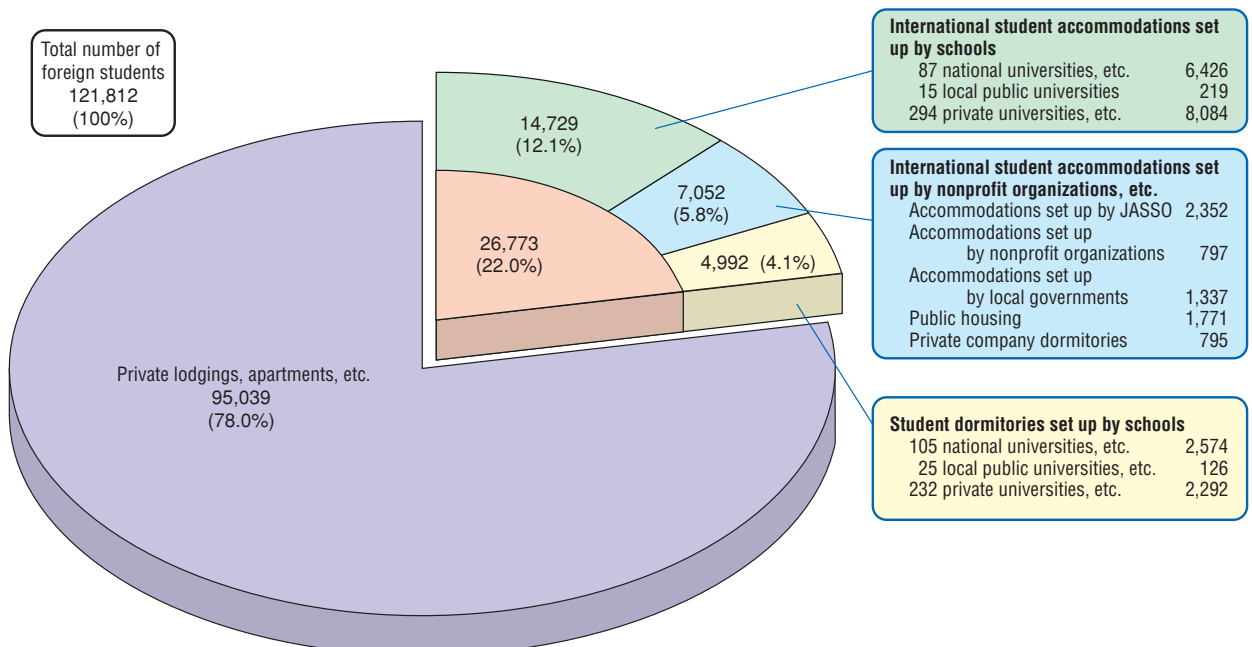
1. Construction and promoting of international student accommodations by national, local, and private universities and JASSO.
2. Subsidies granted by JASSO for the construction of international student accommodations by local public organizations.

3. Subsidies to the Corporate Friendship Network for International students established by Keizaidoyukai (Japan Association of Corporate Executives) to provide accommodations in private company dormitories.
4. Designated accommodations system by JASSO to secure private lodgings and apartments.
5. The Comprehensive Renter's Insurance for International students Studying in Japan (a system consisting of householders' comprehensive insurance and compensation fund for guarantors) provided through the Japan Educational Exchanges and Services.



JASSO Fukuoka International House

① International student accommodations (as of May 1, 2005)



② Measures taken for securing accommodations

| Organizations and projects | | Description |
|---|--|---|
| Construction of international student accommodations at national universities | | 7,069 rooms (as of FY2003) |
| Japan Student Services Organization | Subsidies for construction of international student accommodations | Subsidy system to promote construction of international student accommodations by local governments, etc. (As of April, 2006, 1,747 accommodations have been constructed.) |
| | Housing subsidies | Subsidies for Japanese government scholarship students, living in private lodgings, apartments, etc. (Scholarship recipients of FY2000 or later are not eligible) |
| | Management of international houses | Sapporo (50), Sendai Daiichi (57), Sendai Daini (79), Tokyo (282), Komaba (314), Soshigaya (362), Tokyo International House (796), Kanazawa (49), Kyoto (80), Osaka Daiichi (259), Osaka Daini (40), Hyogo (197), Hiroshima (41), Fukuoka (54), Oita (204), Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center international students' dorm (149), Osaka Japanese Language Education Center international students' dorm (54) Total (3,067) |
| | Securing of designated accommodations | Good quality lodgings and apartments are designated as international student accommodations and secured for international students by paying security deposits to landlords. 2,040 rooms (in FY 2005) |
| Japan Educational Exchanges and Services Comprehensive Renter's Insurance for International Students Studying in Japan | | This insurance reduces the burden on apartment guarantors and facilitates people to become guarantors. Compensation is provided to guarantors in the event of fire, accident or default of rent payment. |
| Corporate Friendship Network for International Students Offering of company housing | | With the cooperation of private companies, employee dormitories are offered for international students' use. (619 accommodations as of March 31, 2006) |



International students meet people from the local community

③ Construction of international student housing by local governments and other organizations

| Organization | Accommodations | Opened | Number of rooms |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------|-----------------|
| Miyazaki City | Houses for foreign students | Apr. 1989 | 8 rooms |
| Nagoya City, Aichi Pref. | International Student Center | Mar. 1990 | 90 rooms |
| Kyoto City | Mukojima Student Center | Mar. 1990 | 234 rooms |
| Tokyo | Ota Memorial House | Apr. 1990 | 41 rooms |
| Kanagawa Pref. | Shirane International Students' House of Kanagawa Prefecture | Apr. 1990 | 44 rooms |
| Osaka Pref. | Osaka International Students' House | Apr. 1990 | 116 rooms |
| Kanagawa Pref. | ◎Kanagawa International Dormitory for Students Fuchinobe | Apr. 1991 | 84 rooms |
| Kobe City | ◎Kobe International Student Center | Apr. 1991 | 92 rooms |
| Hiroshima Pref. | ◎Sunsquare Higashi-Hiroshima | Aug. 1992 | 110 rooms |
| Yokohama City | ◎Yokohama International Students' Hall | May 1994 | 110 rooms |
| Osaka Pref. | ◎Orion International House (Sakai) | Feb. 1995 | 85 rooms |
| Beppu City | ◎Beppu International Exchange Center | Apr. 1995 | 53 rooms |
| Wakeijuku Foundation | ◎Wakeijuku Students' House | Mar. 1997 | 80 rooms |
| Waseda University | ◎Waseda University International Students' House | Mar. 1997 | 37 rooms |
| Takasaki City | Okimachi Foreign Students' Residence | Apr. 1997 | 20 rooms |
| Kansai Gaidai University | ◎Kansai Gaidai University International Exchange Second Seminar House | Sept. 1997 | 30 rooms |
| Kumamoto Gakuen University | ◎Kumamoto Gakuen University International Residence | Mar. 1998 | 32 rooms |
| Seikei University | ◎Seikei University International House | Apr. 1998 | 25 rooms |
| Takasaki City | Kaminami International Students' Residence | Apr. 1998 | 30 rooms |
| Tokyo Keizai University | ◎Tokyo Keizai University International Hall | Apr. 1999 | 50 rooms |
| Nishiyamato Gakuen School | ◎Hakuho International Students' House, Hakuho Women's College | Apr. 1999 | 57 rooms |
| NGK Foundation | ◎NGK International House | Sept. 1999 | 40 rooms |
| Kyoto University of Foreign Studies | ◎Kyoto University of Foreign Studies College Residence | Sept. 1999 | 20 rooms |
| Fukuoka University | ◎Fukuoka University International House | Apr. 2000 | 30 rooms |
| Ritsumeikan | ◎Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University AP House | Apr. 2000 | 382 rooms |
| Osaka City | International Students' House, Osaka "El Sereno Koubai-cho" | Apr. 2000 | 54 rooms |
| Beppu University | ◎Beppu University International Students' Dormitory | May 2000 | 16 rooms |
| International Christian University | ◎ICU Global House | July 2001 | 32 rooms |
| Kyoto International Student House | ◎Kyoto International Student House | Aug. 2001 | 42 rooms |
| Nakanishi Educational Foundation | ◎Nagoya University of Foreign Studies International House | Sept. 2001 | 60 rooms |
| Kitakyushu City | ◎University of Kitakyushu Exchange Student Hall | Apr. 2002 | 52 rooms |
| Nara International Exchange Center | ◎Nara International Exchange Center | Apr. 2002 | 15 rooms |
| Takushoku University | ◎Takushoku University Hachioji International Student Dormitories | Apr. 2003 | 103 rooms |
| Kokushikan | ◎Kokushikan University Guest House (International Student Dormitories) | Mar. 2004 | 30 rooms |
| Seinan Gakuin | ◎Seinan Gakuin University International House | Apr. 2004 | 39 rooms |
| Inter-University Seminar House | ◎Inter-University Seminar House, House of International Students | Feb. 2005 | 25 rooms |
| Doshisha University | ◎Richards House | Mar. 2006 | 16 rooms |

◎ indicates places where subsidies for construction have been provided



Inter-University Seminar House, House of International Students
(opened in February 2005)

■ Medical expenses

JASSO reimburses up to 70% of the medical expenses paid by international students for medical treatment received at hospitals or clinics in Japan (calculation based on the National Health Insurance Law).

■ Part-time work

The revised Immigration Control Act and related ministerial ordinances, implemented on June 1, 1990, stipulates that those with "college student" visa status are not automatically entitled to a work permit. Under this revision, international students who wish to work part-time must apply in advance to receive permission.

Students who receive permission are allowed to work, but

Since April 1, 1986, in accordance with a statute of the National Health Insurance Law, foreign nationals who plan to stay in Japan for more than one year must join the National Health Insurance Program.

there are certain restrictions. Regular students are allowed to work part-time up to 28 hours per week. Work must not be related to the adult entertainment business, sexually-oriented special adult entertainment operations, or phone dating services. If a student wishes to work part-time in a different manner, he/she must apply for separate permission.

3 Local assistance for international students

International students are recognized as guests from countries far away. At the same time, they are welcomed as members of the local community. Interaction between international students and local residents are encouraged through home-stays and home-visit programs. Providing scholarships and housing for international students also help students become part of the community.

To carry out support programs, creating a framework that unifies government and civil efforts is important. Currently, the International students' Exchange Promotion Conference is established in each one of the prefectures (47 local jurisdictions of Japan). Its purpose is to create such a framework and to have the government and the local community work together to support international students.

4 Tokyo Academic Park

1. Aims of Tokyo Academic Park

It is essential for Japan to proactively invest in intellectual infrastructure. This will make Japan a vibrant society. It will also help Japan secure its position in the international community and actively take on its responsibilities. Such investment requires the creation of a base for information dissemination and a global network of intellectual activities. To create such a base and a network, it is necessary to coordinate the functions of international exchange and information dissemination. Collaboration between academia, industry, and government is also necessary, both at home and abroad. Interaction with

international students at Japanese universities would lead to the creation of such partnership. The Tokyo Academic Park, a project implemented by MEXT and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, is designed to serve as a base for such activities.

2. Location

Rinkai-Fukutoshin-Aomi (Kotoh Ward, Tokyo) 6.6 hectares

3. Budget (MEXT portion)

84,800 million yen (Third revision of the FY1998 budget)

4. Overview of the main facilities of Tokyo Academic Park

| Division | Name of facility | Details of the facility | Project description |
|--|--|---|--|
| MEXT Higher Education Bureau Student Services Division (JASSO) (Site: 3.6 ha) | Tokyo International Exchange Center | (Accommodations for international students and researchers) • Single student rooms • Couples/family rooms (etc.) | (High-quality living environment) • High-quality residence halls for researchers and students invited from overseas schools, universities, and research organizations |
| | | (Plaza Heisei) • International Conference Hall • Media Hall • Study and training rooms, gymnasium (etc.) | (International education/research exchange) • A place for collective study and intellectual exchange for use by international students and researchers living in Tokyo Academic Park • A place which provides assistance in daily life to international students and researchers living in Tokyo Academic Park |
| MEXT Science and Technology Policy Bureau Knowledge Infrastructure Policy Division (Japan Science and Technology Corporation) (Site: 2.0 ha) | National Museum of Emerging Science and Innovation | • Exhibition facilities • Exchange and interaction facilities • Research and development facilities (etc.) | (Dissemination of information on advanced science and technology) • Introduction to advanced science and technology, focusing on the development of national research (Dissemination of information on ways to promote the understanding of science and technology) • Development of new techniques for promoting the understanding of science and technology • Human resource development for promoting the understanding of science and technology (Dissemination of information through research promotion and exchange) • Exchanges through opening research centers to the public and holding science and technology lectures, forums, symposiums, etc. • Promotion of advanced research and application of the research results through a flexible system |
| Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry Industrial Science and Technology Policy and Environment Bureau Technology Promotion Division (National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology) (Site: 1.0 ha) | AIST Tokyo Waterfront | • Cooperative research and development space • Center for the promotion of academia, industry, and government collaboration (etc.) | (International academia, industry, and government collaboration which serves as a base for research exchange) • To conduct joint research by leading researchers from academia, industry and government, both inside and outside of Japan, to develop original advanced technologies • To promote interaction among researchers inside and outside of Japan, exchange of information, and dissemination of research results |



3. Follow-up services for former international students

1 Services offered by the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO)

(FY2006 budget)

JASSO provides follow-up services for former international students. These services support the students' research activities after their return to their home countries.

■ Sending of technical and academic publications

JASSO sends technical publications, such as academic journals and research reports, to help former students continue research after returning home and build on their accomplishments from their study in Japan.

- ◎Eligibility: Former international students who have completed graduate courses in Japan and are working in the field of education, academic research, administration, or other fields of public interests, or continuing their study at institutions of higher education after their return home.
- ◎Period: 2 years from when they return to their home countries

■ Follow-up research fellowship

JASSO promotes international exchanges and exchanges in education and academic research by inviting former international students back to Japan. Students who are selected are those active in the fields of education, academic research, or administration in their home countries (developing countries) and carry out collaborative research with researchers of Japanese universities.

- ◎Eligibility:
 - ①Former international students in Japan who are 45 years of age or younger on April 1 of the year (fiscal year) of application.

- ②Former students who returned to their home country five or more years ago

- ◎Length of program: up to 90 days
- ◎Number of students: about 55

■ Follow-up research guidance

Teachers are sent to give guidance and support to former students. Students who receive this follow-up service are those who teach or study at universities or other institutions in their home country after their return from Japan. This program aims to strengthen the former students' educational and research capabilities, improve the standard of teaching and research in the respective countries, and diffuse information on education and research conducted in Japan.

- ◎Countries and regions: Asian countries
- ◎Eligibility: Former students who returned to their home country two to four years ago and who are engaged in the field of education or academic research at universities or other institutions in their home country.
- ◎Dispatch of advisors: About 8 teachers are dispatched for a period of approximately 10 days.

2 Services offered by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS)

(Assistance for students seeking a doctoral degree by dissertation)

| | |
|--|---|
| Objective | JSPS invites degree seeking students from Asian countries and provides them with research guidance and instruction. After their return home, JSPS may, if needed, send advisors from the Japanese universities that hosted the students. These advisors help the students work towards a doctoral degree by dissertation. |
| Number of doctorate recipients | 458 (as of April 2006) |
| FY2006 budget (Figures in parentheses are for FY2005) | ¥224,000,000 (¥218,894,000) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of international students accepted as candidates for doctoral degree by dissertation: 189 (150) ○ Number of academic advisors dispatched: 110 (137) |

3 Programs run by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

| | Activity | Description |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs | International students' advisors | Invite former international students to serve as advisors at Japanese embassies and consulates. Former students advise prospective applicants on study opportunities in Japan. |
| | Grant aid for scholarship programs | Provide airfare, living expenses and tuition fees to students sent by the governments of developing countries. |
| | Yen loans | The Japanese government provides funds to the governments of Indonesia, Thailand, and Malaysia so that these three countries can send students to study in Japan. |
| | Follow-up assistance programs for former students | Japanese embassies and consulates provide assistance in organizing associations of former international students, maintaining and managing meeting venues, creating lists of the students, and organizing presentations related to their research in Japan. |
| | Reunion of former students | Invite former students back to Japan. Students are invited from Southeast and Southwest Asia, China, South Korea and other countries. The aim is to strengthen former students' associations and their network. |
| | Donations to assist ASEAN other source or self financed international students | Support for scholarship activities of ASJA International. |
| | Website "Study in Japan: Comprehensive Guide" | Website providing general information regarding studying in Japan (http://www.studyjapan.go.jp). |
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs JBIC | Scholarship loan programs for other source or self financed international students | Support for scholarship loan programs for other source or self financed international students. Implemented by the United Nations University. |
| The Japan Foundation | Assistance to ASEAN associations of former students to Japan (regarding meeting places) | Financial assistance to secure meeting places for 7 former students' associations in 6 ASEAN countries. |
| | Assistance to ASEAN Council of Japan Alumni (ASCOJA) | Assist with general assembly fees for the ASEAN Council of Japan Alumni. |
| | Preparatory Japanese language education | Conduct preparatory Japanese language education in China and Malaysia for students who are to be sent to Japan by their governments. |
| | Asian youth cultural scholarship | Preparatory education to study at Japanese graduate schools. Offered to graduates of Southeast Asian universities. |
| JICA | JICA long-term training program | Degree program of generally 2 years at universities or other institutions. Offered to government officials of developing countries. |
| | Nikkei Fostering of Social Leaders (former Nikkei International Student Assistance) | Graduate level program of generally 2 years. Offered to Central and South American students of Japanese descent. |



International University Seminar

1 Short-term student exchange programs

Short-term student exchange programs refer mainly to exchange programs based on exchange agreements made between universities. Students usually take classes or are given research guidance at a foreign university while they remain enrolled in their home institution. The period of study is one or more semesters and usually does not exceed one academic year. Classes are in their mother tongue or in a foreign language, and students receive credits for their work. The purpose of short-term exchange is not necessarily to obtain a degree but rather to study at a foreign university, to experience a different culture, or to master a foreign language.

Recently, the trend in many countries is to set up reciprocal credit exchange programs, such as the junior year-abroad programs in the U.S., the Erasmus Plan in Europe and the UMAP program in Asian and Pacific countries.

Japan has been an active member of UMAP. UMAP is an organization that was established in 1991 to promote exchange of students and faculty of institutions of higher education in Asia and the Pacific. With the cooperation of the participating countries, UMAP has been promoting the UMAP Credit Transfer Scheme (UCTS) and student exchange in the area.

2 Number of short-term international students

(as of May 1, 2005)

Of the 121,812 international students who study at Japanese universities and other institutions, 6,727 are short-term students, accounting for 5.5% of the total number of international students.

(1) Number of short-term international students by country/region (Top 10 countries)

| Country/region | Enrollment (unit: person) |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| China | 1,672 |
| South Korea | 1,380 |
| U.S.A. | 1,108 |
| Taiwan | 340 |
| Germany | 223 |
| France | 209 |
| Australia | 172 |
| Thailand | 156 |
| U.K. | 145 |
| Canada | 110 |
| Others | 1,212 |
| Total | 6,727 |

(2) Number of short-term international students by type of educational institution

| Level | Enrollment (unit: person) |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| University(undergraduate) | 5,717 (85.0%) |
| Graduate school | 919 (13.7%) |
| Junior college | 91 (1.4%) |
| Total | 6,727 (100.0%) |

*Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenths.

3 Scholarships for short-term international students

In accordance with inter-university exchange agreements, the Short-Term Student Exchange Promotion Program supports Japanese and international students (junior college/undergraduate/graduate levels) who study abroad for a period of less than one

year while enrolled at a university in their home country.

Since fiscal year 2004, the above program has been carried out by JASSO.

Short-Term Student Exchange Promotion Program (FY2006 budget)

| Category | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| Candidates | 1. Inbound Students enrolled in a foreign university who are admitted to a Japanese university for short-term study under the provisions of inter-university exchange agreements. 2. Outbound Students enrolled in a Japanese university who are admitted to a foreign university for short-term study under the provisions of inter-university exchange agreements. |
| Qualifications | 1. Inbound Students enrolled in a regular course of study at a foreign university, etc. 2. Outbound Students enrolled in a regular course of study at a Japanese university, etc. |
| Number of recipients | 1. Inbound: 1,600 2. Outbound: 665 |
| Stipend | ¥80,000 per month (both inbound and outbound) |
| Preparation Allowance | ¥150,000 for inbound students only |



Students get advice about future study options

4 Short-term student exchange programs in English at national universities (undergraduate level)

The following national universities offer short-term programs in English for foreign undergraduate students. The course length is one year or less.

| University | Year established | Length of study | Number of students accepted | Credits | Language of instruction | Fields of study | |
|--|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------|---|---|--------------------------------|
| Hokkaido University | 1997 | 1 year | about 25 | 30 | English | Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences | |
| Otaru University of Commerce | 1999 | | about 20 | | English | Economics and Business | |
| Iwate University | 2005 | | about 20 | | English | Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences | |
| Tohoku University | 1996 | | about 30 | | English | Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences | |
| University of Tsukuba | 1995 | | about 40 | | English | Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences | |
| Saitama University | 2004 | 6 months-1 year | about 20 | 30 | English | Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences | |
| Chiba University | 1996 | 1 year | about 20 | | English | Humanities, Natural Sciences | |
| University of Tokyo | 1995 | | about 30 | | English | Humanities, Social Sciences | |
| Tokyo University of Foreign Studies | 1998 | | about 40 | | English/other foreign languages | Humanities, Social Sciences | |
| Tokyo Gakugei University | 2002 | | about 20 | | English | Humanities, Social Sciences, Education | |
| Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology | 2000 | | about 20 | | English | Science and Technology | |
| Tokyo Institute of Technology | 2000 | | about 20 | | English | Science and Technology | |
| National University of Electro-Communications | 1998 | | about 30 | | English | Science and Technology | |
| Yokohama National University | 1997 | | 6 months-1 year | | about 30 | English | Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences |
| Niigata University | 2003 | | 1 year | | about 20 | English | Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences |
| Kanazawa University | 1998 | | | | about 25 | English | Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences |
| Nagoya University | 1996 | 6 months-1 year | about 50 | | English | Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences | |
| Kyoto University | 1997 | 1 year | about 40 | | English | Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences | |
| Osaka University | 1996 | 6 months-1 year | about 30 | | English | Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences | |
| Osaka University of Foreign Studies | 1999 | 1 year | about 20 | | English/other foreign languages | Humanities, Social Sciences | |
| Okayama University | 1999 | 6 months-1 year | about 20 | | English | Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences | |
| Hiroshima University | 1996 | 1 year | about 30 | | English | Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences | |
| Kyushu University | 1995 | | about 40 | | English | Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences | |
| Saga University | 2003 | | about 20 | | English | Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences | |
| Nagasaki University | 2004 | | about 20 | | English | Liberal Arts, Natural Sciences | |
| Kumamoto University | 2004 | 6 months-1 year | about 20 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences, Science and Technology, Medicine | | |
| Oita University | 2000 | 1 year | about 20 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences | | |
| University of the Ryukyus | 2001 | | about 20 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences | | |



Workshop on Short-Term Student Exchange Programs

5 Special short-term courses in English at private universities (undergraduate level)

Some private universities in Japan offer special courses in English for international students.(31 Universities)

| University | Year established | Length of study | Number of students accepted | Language of instruction | Fields of study |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Tohoku Gakuin University | 1991 | 3-10 months | Unspecified | English | Humanities, Social Sciences |
| Tokyo International University | 1989 | 4-8 months | 30 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences |
| Tokyo University of Agriculture | 2002 | 6 months | Unspecified | English | Social Sciences, Natural Sciences |
| Tokyo Christian Institute | 1991 | 4 years | about 20 | English | Humanities, Social and Natural Sciences, Theology |
| Obirin University | 2004 | 10 months | 50 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences |
| Keio University | 1990 | 6 months-1 year | 180 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences |
| Kokugakuin University | 1999 | 6 months-1 year | 20 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences |
| Sophia University | 1987 | (All classes of the Faculty of Comparative Culture are taught in English.) | | | |
| Senshu University | 1986 | 3 months | about 30 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences |
| Chuo University | 1998 | 6 months-1 year | 30-40 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences |
| Nihon University | 2004 | 3 months | about 20 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences |
| Bunkyo Gakuin University | 2003 | 4 months | 20 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences |
| Hosei University | 1997 | 6 months-1 year | 20-30 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences |
| Musashi University | 2003 | 6 months-1 year | 20 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences |
| Meiji Gakuin University | 1989 | 6 months-1 year | about 80 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences |
| Mejiro University | 2003 | 6 months-1 year | 20 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences |
| Rikkyo University | 2001 | 6 months-1 year | 20 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences |
| Waseda University | 2004 | 3-9 months | about 150 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences |
| Nagoya University of Foreign Studies | 2004 | 6 months-1 year | 30 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences |
| Nagoya Gakuin University | 1989 | 6 months-1 year | 30 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences |
| Nanzan University | 1974 | 6 months-2 years | 120 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences |
| Kyoto Sangyo University | 2004 | 6 months-1 year | 30-50 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences |
| Ryukoku University | 2004 | 6 months | 20-30 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences |
| Kansai University | 1989 | 1-2 years | about 20 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences |
| Kansai Gaidai University | 1971 | 6 months-1 year | 400 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences |
| Momoyama Gakuin University | 2005 | 6 months-1 year | about 50 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences |
| Kansei Gakuin University | 1979 | 4 months-10 months | about 80 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences |
| Kobe International University | 2002 | 6 months-1 year | Unspecified | English | Humanities, Social Sciences |
| Konan University | 1991 | 4 months-1 year | 50 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences |
| Hiroshima University of Economics | 1996 | 6 months-1 year | 30 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences |
| Seinan Gakuin University | 1973 | 9 months | 30 | English | Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences |
| Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University | 2000 | (About 80% of the classes are taught in English.) | | | |

Note: Data was gathered by the Student Services Division of MEXT according to the following criteria:

1. The number (or prospective number) of students accepted exceeds 20.
2. International students need not have Japanese language skills to understand classes.
3. Total class hours in foreign language and Japanese language classes must be comparable to that of a regular course of study (i.e., at least 10 hours per week).
4. Courses are for undergraduate students.



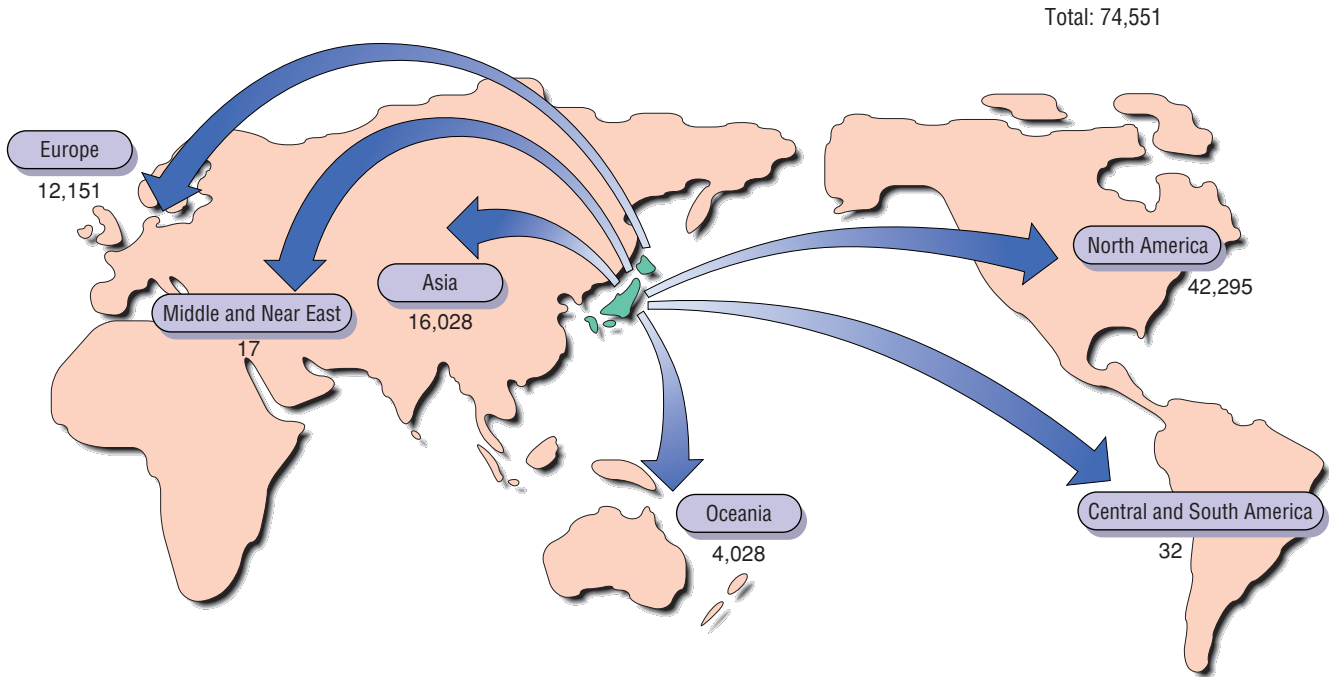
Computer class

1 Present status of Japanese citizens studying abroad

The number of Japanese citizens attending foreign institutions of higher education has increased in recent years. According to statistics prepared by the OECD and other

organizations, approximately 75,000 Japanese citizens went abroad to study in 37 major countries. About 70% study at educational institutions in Europe or the United States.

Number of Japanese citizens studying abroad

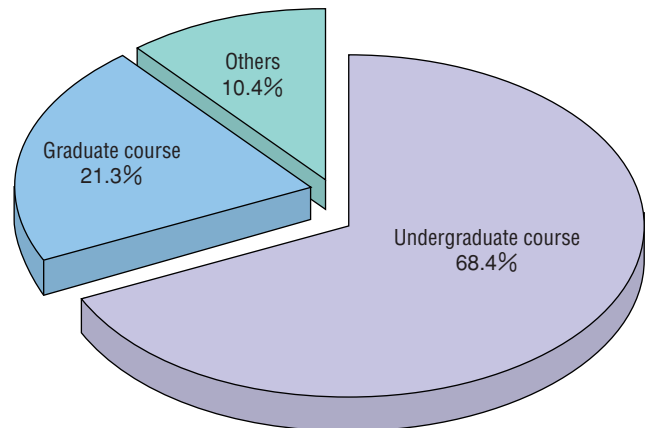


* Source: IIE "OPEN DOORS", Chinese Ministry of Education, OECD "Education at a Glance" "Taiwan Ministry of Education", (2003 issue) / CBIE (Canadian Bureau for International Education) report (2001 issue)

Number of Japanese students by country/region (2003)

| Country/Region | Number of Japanese students |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| U.S.A. | 40,835 |
| China | 12,765 |
| U.K. | 5,729 |
| Australia | 3,462 |
| France | 2,490 |
| Germany | 2,438 |
| Taiwan | 1,825 |
| Canada | 1,460 |
| South Korea | 938 |
| New Zealand | 566 |

(Reference) Type of studies undertaken by Japanese students in the U.S.



Source: IIE "Open Doors"

Source: U.S.: IIE "OPEN DOORS" / China: Chinese Ministry of Education / U.K., Australia, Germany, France, New Zealand and South Korea, OECD "Education at a Glance" / Taiwan: "Taiwan Ministry of Education", (2003 issue) / Canada: CBIE (Canadian Bureau for International Education) report (2001 issue)

2 Policies concerning study abroad

■ Study at foreign universities, graduate schools and other educational institutions

The Japanese government sponsored Study Abroad Program is carried out as a component of MEXT policy.

Since fiscal year 1968, the Student Dispatch System to Asian Countries educated and trained future specialists in area studies of Asia and other regions. Now, the Long-Term Study Abroad Support, started in fiscal year 2005, sends Japanese students to foreign graduate schools and other institutions. The objective is for students to obtain degrees or conduct research in their field of specialization and to equip them for work in today's global society.

Other support programs for Japanese students' study abroad include the Short-Term Student Exchange Promotion Program for the promotion of inter-university exchanges (see p.33).

In response to the internationalization of society, JASSO provides support for the training of potential future leaders. It promotes equal opportunities for education by offering interest-bearing scholarship loans to those who are eager to study abroad toward a degree but require financial support.

Study Abroad with Foreign Government Scholarships is also available. In fiscal year 2005, approximately 500 Japanese students were selected to study in 39 countries. MEXT cooperates with foreign embassies in Japan and assists in the recruitment and screening process.

In addition, there are other source or self financed Japanese students who study abroad at universities or institutions they have selected themselves. MEXT seeks to facilitate overseas study by such students. It collects information through JASSO Information Centers and provides necessary information and counseling for students through the facilitation of "Overseas Study Briefing Sessions".

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also established the Overseas Safety Bureau (Consular and Migration Affairs Department, Division for the Protection of Japanese Nationals Overseas) in order to provide information and answer questions about the state of public order and security in each country.

● Japanese government sponsored Study Abroad Program (FY2006 budget)

| Category | Long-Term Study Abroad Support |
|---|--|
| Objective | To send Japanese students to overseas graduate schools to obtain master/doctoral degrees. To train future leaders capable of working on an international level and thereby improve Japan's international competitiveness and contribute to the international community. |
| Year established | FY2005 |
| Annual number of dispatched students (per year) | 120 |
| Length of study | Master's course: 2 years; doctoral course: generally 3 years; research in specialized field in Asia: 2 years |
| Fields of study | Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences |
| Qualification | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant must be willing to remain at the university or other research institution after the completion of his/her study abroad. He/She must be willing to engage in educational and research activities that would enhance Japan's international competitiveness and make intellectual contributions to society. • The applicant must have sufficient language ability and expertise to obtain a degree at the admitting university/graduate school. • Master's degree candidates: 28 years old or younger • Doctoral degree candidates: 31 years old or younger • Candidates for research in specialized field in Asia: 35 years old or younger |
| Travel expenses | Economy class round-trip airfare |
| Scholarship | ¥172,000-¥103,000 per month (determined according to the host country) Tuition: Actual amount with a ceiling of US\$30,000 per year |

● JASSO Scholarship Loan Program (FY2006 budget)

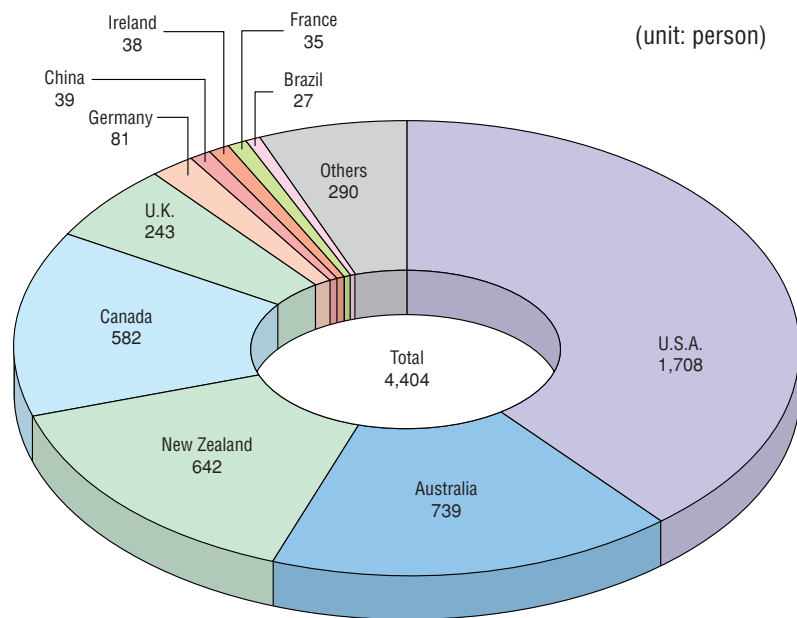
| Category | Scholarship Loan Program (interest-bearing loan) |
|--------------------------|---|
| Objective | To nurture students who will be capable of working successfully in an international society. This loan is offered in light of recently expanding internationalization and the increasing enrollment of students who wish to study at overseas universities/graduate schools. To nurture individuals who will contribute to increasing Japan's international competitiveness and work successfully in an international society, grants with interest will be provided to students studying abroad towards a degree at foreign universities/graduate schools, as well as to those participating in a short term study abroad program at universities, etc. while being enrolled at a current university in Japan, for studies that are expected to be valuable to obtaining the degree, etc. at the current university in Japan.. |
| Year established | FY2004 |
| Number of loan borrowers | 3,132 |
| Eligible schools | Overseas universities/graduate schools (master's/doctoral courses) |
| Loan period | Long term Study (Minimum term of study required for the acquisition of a degree), Short term Study (3 months to 1 year) |
| Application requirements | ① Long Term Study (Applicants are tentatively selected after receiving a recommendation from the school principal/president while the applicant is still enrolled in the school or within 2 years after his/her graduation.) Short term Study (Applicants are tentatively selected after receiving a recommendation from the school principal while the applicant is enrolled in the school.) ② Students who wish to study but require financial assistance. |
| Type of scholarship | Interest-bearing scholarship loan (with a maximum annual interest of 3%) |
| Monthly loan amount | University students: select one of the following four options: ¥30,000, ¥50,000, ¥80,000, ¥100,000 per month Graduate school students: select one of the following four options: ¥50,000, ¥80,000, ¥100,000, ¥130,000 per month |
| Others | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enrollment in the Personal Guarantee Program (joint guarantor/guarantor) and the Organization Loan Guarantee Program (guarantee fee required) is required. • Repayment of the loan after graduation is required. |

Every year for the past several years, a total of more than 4,000 upper secondary students have gone abroad to study. Roughly 90% of them study in English-speaking countries. MEXT recognizes the educational significance of young people studying abroad and provides guidance and advice to related organizations to make such study safe and fruitful. MEXT supports the Japan Association of International Educational Exchange Organizations for High School Students, an association founded by organizations offering study abroad programs for upper

secondary students. It offers services providing information on study abroad and arranges exchange programs. MEXT supports these services and provides financial support to send students on one-year exchange programs. In addition, MEXT supports the study abroad programs of AFS Japan Association and YFU Japan Foundation. It is the intention of MEXT to continue promoting overseas study for upper secondary students in the future.

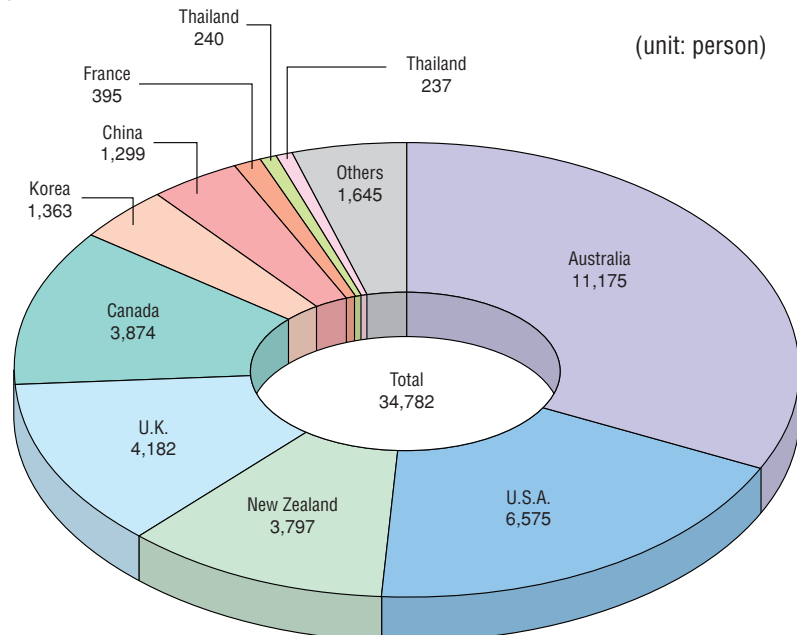
Overseas study by Japanese upper secondary school students (FY2004)

(more than 3 months)



Overseas study trips by Japanese upper secondary school students (FY2004)

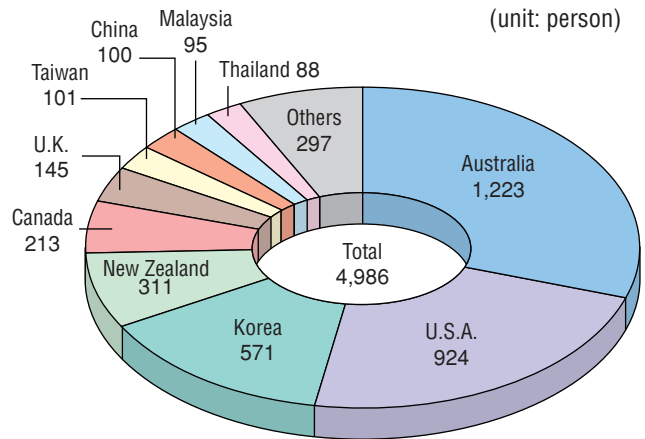
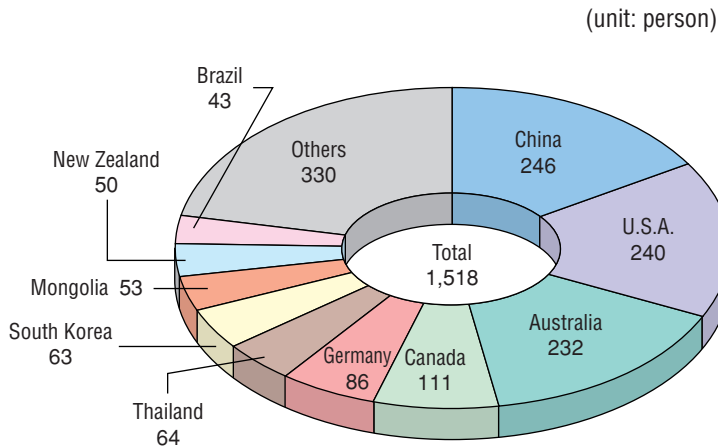
(less than 3 months)



Foreign (upper secondary school) students in Japan (FY2004)

(more than 3 months)

(less than 3 months)



Source: "Report on International Exchange for Upper Secondary School Students, 2004" prepared by the International Education Division, MEXT. This report is a biennial publication.

Main Subsidies to upper secondary school student exchange programs (FY2006 budget)

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Name of organization | AFS Japan Association, Inc.; YFU Japan Foundation, Inc. |
| Programs subsidized | Short-term invitation of Foreign upper secondary students (specializing in Japanese) from the U.S. and other countries |
| Objective | To enhance mutual understanding and friendship between Japan and foreign countries. Upper secondary students from the U.S. and countries of the Asia-Pacific region who are studying the Japanese language are given the opportunity to study Japanese in Japan. They live with a home-stay family and attend a local upper secondary school. |
| Year established | 1996 |
| Eligible countries | U.S.A. Countries in the Asia- Pacific region |
| Length of study | 6 weeks |
| Enrollment accepted | 140 |
| Expenses covered by the subsidies | Airfare, orientation fee, fees for Japanese classes, etc. |

Overview of the MEXT FY2006 Student Exchange Budget

FY2006 Student Exchange Budget ¥46,499 million

- The enrollment is up 4,510 from last year to a total of 121,812 as of May 1, 2005.
- Efforts are continuing toward improved support for international students.
- Support has been enhanced for Japanese student study abroad.

1. Total Japanese government scholarship students

¥22,736 million

The Japanese government accepts scholarship students, as an essential part of international student acceptance.

- (1) Number of recipients
 - 11,683→11,783(increased by 100)
- (2) International student allowance (per month)
 - Undergraduate ¥134,000
 - Graduate ¥172,000
 - YLP (Young Leaders' Program) scholarship students ¥258,000

2. Support for other source or self financed international students

¥13,182 million

Support is provided to other source or self financed international students so that they may concentrate on their studies with fewer financial worries.

- (1) Honors Scholarships ¥8,021 million
 - a. Universities, colleges of technology and other institutions of higher education

Scholarship for high achieving other source or self financed international students in need of financial aid.

 - Number of recipients 11,300→11,350 (increased by 50)
 - Monthly stipend
 - Undergraduate ¥50,000
 - Graduate ¥70,000
 - b. Japanese language schools

Support for students enrolled in a Japanese language school with the intention of entering an institution of higher education.

 - Number of recipients 600→650 (increased by 50)
 - As of April 2005, 20,360 of the graduates from Japanese language schools have enrolled in institution of higher education.
 - Monthly stipend ¥50,000
- (2) Support for private schools offering tuition reductions/exemptions ¥3,336 million

Provides up to 30% of tuition fees for private universities offering tuition reductions/exemptions for other source or self financed international students enrolled in a regular course of study.
- (3) Short-Term Student Exchange Promotion Program ¥1,771 million

Support is provided to foreign undergraduate/graduate students (enrolled in junior college, university or graduate school) studying at Japanese universities under the provisions of the inter-university exchange agreements. Students will study for a period of less than one year while enrolled in a university of their home country.

3. Support for study abroad for Japanese students

¥761 million

- (1) Long-Term Study Abroad Support ¥264 million

Support is provided to students on a long-term study program to earn a masters/ doctoral degree at an overseas graduate school. The main objective is education and training of promising individuals who can contribute to the international community and assist in increasing Japan's international competitiveness.

 - Number of recipients (outbound students) 120
 - Monthly stipend ¥103,000 -¥172,000

(The amount varies depending on location.)

(Tuition (maximum US\$30,000) and airfare are granted in addition to the above.)

- (2) Short-Term Student Exchange Promotion Program ¥497 million

Support is provided to Japanese undergraduate/graduate students (enrolled in junior college, university or graduate school) studying at foreign universities under the provisions of the inter-university exchange agreements. Students will study for a period of less than one year while enrolled in a university in Japan.

4. Support in education and research guidance for international students

¥9,874 million

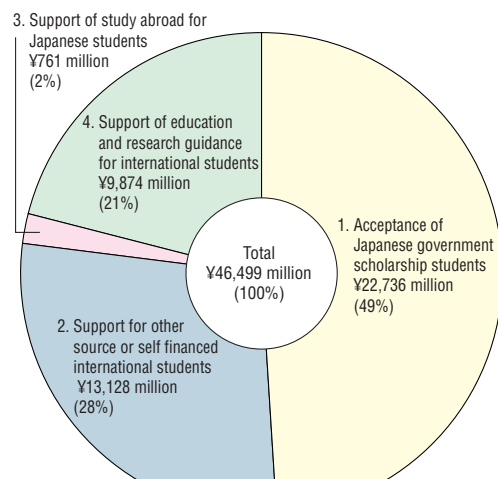
An improved environment for education and research with a focus on the following areas:

- (1) Improvement to the provision of information and consultation services by overseas government offices.

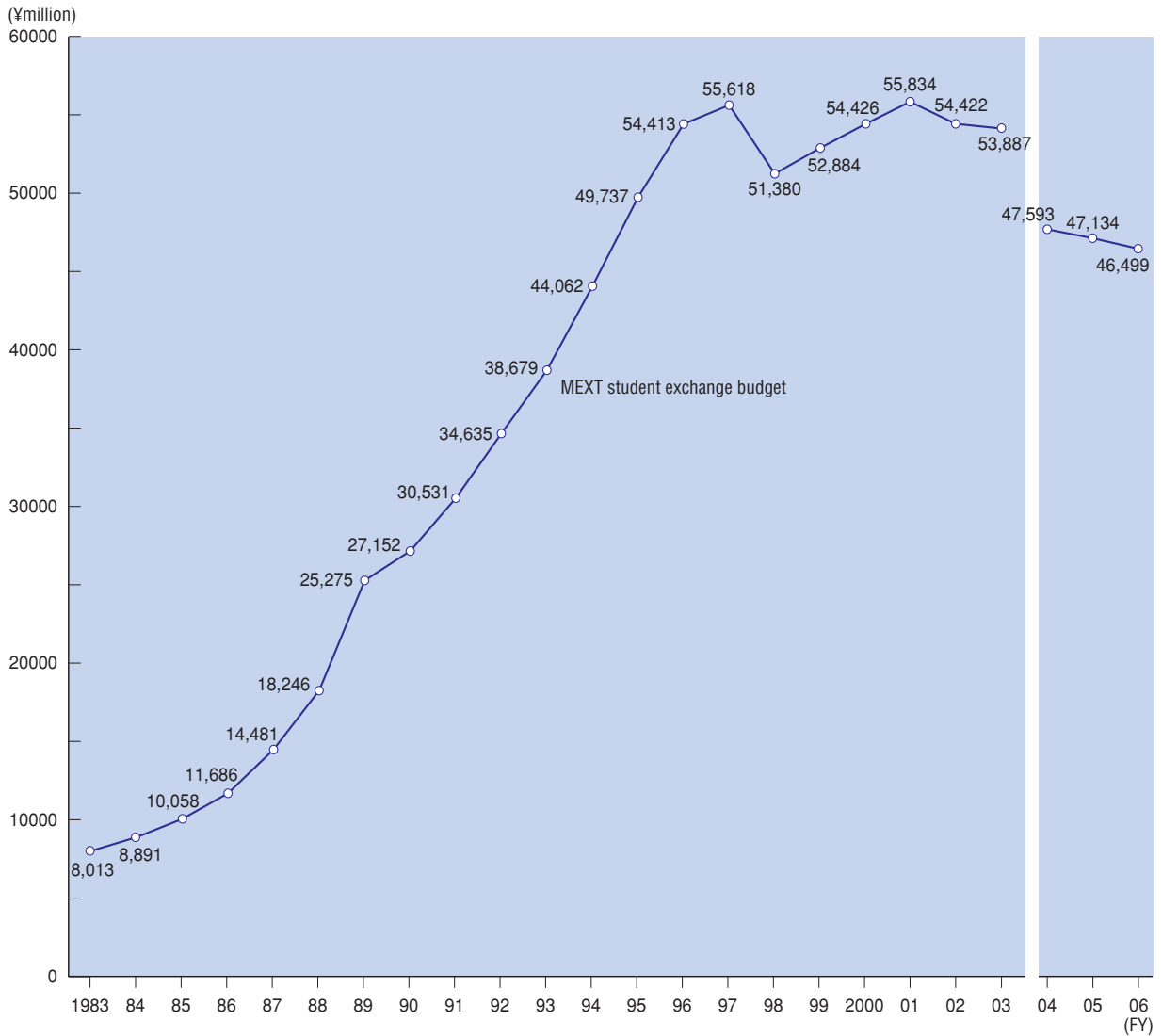
Steps will be taken to improve the provision of information and consultation services concerning overseas institutions of higher education and study in Japan.
- (2) Promotion of overseas implementation of the Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students.

Steps will be taken to administer the Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students on a larger scale. This test evaluates the Japanese language proficiency and basic academic competence of international students wishing to study at universities (undergraduate level) in Japan.
- (3) Improvement in education and research guidance for international students at universities and other institutions.

Steps will be taken to provide the support required for the education and guidance of international students, including administrative cost subsidies and operational cost grants (special grants) for private universities.



■ MEXT Student Exchange Budget Trends



*Since FY2004, the amount of the student exchange related budget in the national university corporation administrative cost subsidies is not appropriated.

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http://www.mext.go.jp/a_menu/koutou/ryugaku/ (promotion of student exchange)

Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO)

4259 S-3 Nagatsuta-cho, Midori-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa, Japan 226-8503

<http://www.jasso.go.jp/>

[Student Exchange Department]

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| Exchange and Follow-up Division | +81-3-6407-7455 | +81-3-6407-7460 |
| International Student Housing Division | +81-3-6407-7456 | +81-3-6407-7461 |
| Testing Division | +81-3-6407-7457 | +81-3-6407-7462 |

[Students Services Department]

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| Study Support | +81-3-3954-1437 | +81-3-3950-5954 |
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[Tokyo Japanese Language Education Center]

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| General affairs | +81-3-3371-7265 | +81-3-3371-7275 |

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● **The following centers provide consultation services regarding student exchange.**

● **Information Center, Tokyo**

2-79 Aomi, Koto-ku, Tokyo, Japan 135-8630

Tel: +81-3-5520-6131

(A 24-hour pre-recorded information service and automatic fax back service is available.)

● **Information Center, Kobe**

1-2-8 Wakinojima-cho, Chuo-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo, Japan 651-0072

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May 2006

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